

John Duke 25 Wellington St I have

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 70.—Vol. II.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

ONE PENNY.

THOMAS BUSHWELL, AGED 16, THE ASSASSIN.

FARM-HOUSE OF MR. FLAVELL.

WILLIAM HARVEY, AGED 22, THE VICTIM.



THE LEICESTER TRAGEDY.

SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION—SKETCHED BY OUR OWN ARTIST. (See page 277.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, an influential meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Green, the shipowner of Blackwall, took place at the Literary Institution, West India Dock-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration means for erecting an appropriate memorial to the memory of the late lamented gentleman. Mr. Peter Holt, of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Works, took the chair, and after some remarks from Mr. G. F. Young and other gentlemen, a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to raise a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Mr. Richard Green was adopted, and it was arranged to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the district in furtherance of the object.

On Saturday, information was forwarded to Mr. Payne, the coroner for Southwark, of the death, in Guy's Hospital, of William Goodwin, from the effects of the fearful wounds he inflicted on himself, after attempting to murder Mrs. Eliza Arman, under circumstances of great atrocity. It is stated that Goodwin was a married man, residing in Lower North-road, Islington, and during the afternoon of the 5th inst. he called on Mrs. Arman, a widow, living at No. 11, Pitt street, Old Kent-road, and was asked to stay to take tea. He was only a casual acquaintance of Mrs. Arman, who bears a good character. After tea it was said he made insulting proposals to his entertainer, which were indignantly rejected. He then, it would appear, commenced a violent assault upon her, and a fearful struggle ensued. Finding he could not accomplish his infamous purpose, he drew a clasp knife from his pocket, and cut the poor woman's throat, inflicting a fearful gash. She contrived to get away from him, and ran into the street, and an alarm was raised. The police entered the house, and found the man lying almost dead upon the floor, in the midst of a pool of blood. He had inflicted fearful gashes upon his throat with the clasp-knife, which was found under his body. Dr. Dry and Dr. West promptly attended both parties, and at once pronounced Goodwin's case hopeless. He lived, however, until Friday week. His intended victim left the hospital, cured, on Saturday.

The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. About five o'clock fire was discovered in the north-east part of this building, where, to judge by the hold it seemed at that time to have gained, it must have existed for some time previously. Although the alarm was speedily given the flames spread with such rapidity that before the fire brigades under Mr. Bryson arrived the fire, from the front of the stage backwards, was a mass of fire. The flames were bursting through the side windows and part of the roof, and it was apparent that the fire had gained such a mastery that the splendid building was doomed to destruction. In addition to the central brigades, Mr. Bryson brought into requisition the Andersons, Cowcaddens, and Gorbals brigades, and every effort which could be devised was made to stay the progress of the flames, but without effect. Although thirteen branches, throwing sixty gallons of water per nozzle per minute, were in operation, they produced little effect, and by half-past six o'clock the building was completely gutted. The building is insured, we understand, for £8,000, in the following offices:—Scottish Provincial, £1,000; Liverpool and London, £1,000; Commercial, £2,000; Royal, £3,000; and Sun, £1,000. The machinery and properties are also covered by insurance to the extent of £1,000 and £3,000 respectively. The fire is supposed to have originated in the properties room, in the north-east wing of the building, but the circumstances which gave rise to it remain as yet unexplained. It appears to have been a rule of the establishment that a gasman and an assistant should go round the premises every night, after the audience and performers had left, to see that all was right. The officials in question are said to have made their rounds as usual on the Friday night shortly after twelve o'clock, at which hour they found nothing amiss. So completely has the fire done its work that nothing now remains of the building but the tottering walls, enclosing a mass of charred timber and ruined brickwork. Besides the fittings and properties, there has been destroyed a large library of valuable music, which has been in course of collection for many years.

A REPORT appeared in the newspapers of the 13th ult., of proceedings at the Westminster Police-court, in which two women, named Mrs. Kendal and Mrs. Morris, were charged with having used obscene language in a public thoroughfare. The prisoners asserted that they were innocent, that a policeman named Jones had insulted them, and had then apprehended them from a fear that they would give information against him. They also asserted that Barnett, another police-constable, called to prove this offence, had perjured himself, and these statements were supported by a young woman named Ada Gray, the apprentice of Mrs. Kendal. The consequence was that the prisoners were discharged, and the constables suspended. After careful inquiries had been made by the police authorities into the circumstances, application was made on the 16th instant to Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate before whom the case had been brought, to commence proceedings on behalf of the constables against the witness Ada Gray. A summons for her to appear to answer a charge of perjury was issued, and afterwards, on the 23rd instant, a warrant for her apprehension. The police have not been able to find her, but the constables are reinstated.

The directors of the Great Ship Company, on the return of the Great Eastern from New York, considered it their duty to hold an investigation into the circumstances under which the ship met with the accident off Montauk in the latter part of August last. The result of that investigation has been the entire acquittal of Captain Paton from all blame, as will appear from the subjoined letter which has been addressed to him by the company:—"The Great Ship Company (Limited), 28, The Albany, Old Hall-street, Liverpool.—Captain Paton, Commander, steamship Great Eastern.—Dear Sir,—The directors, as you are aware, having considered it their duty to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the Great Eastern off Montauk Point, on the morning of the 27th of August last, met on board the ship on the 23rd inst. for the purpose of holding the inquiry, in which they were kindly assisted by Mr. H. C. Chapman, Lloyd's agent at this port. Having fully investigated all the circumstances attending this most untoward event, the directors have arrived at the conclusion that no blame whatever attaches either to you or to any of your officers, but that the accident is solely attributable to the ship striking on a sunken rock (in the fairway channel) which is not laid down in the charts. The directors have great pleasure in instructing me to communicate to you this decision, and, trusting you will have a long and prosperous career in the command of the Great Eastern,—I am, dear sir, yours very truly, J. N. YATES, Secretary."

NEGRO SHARPSHOOTER.—The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, giving an account of the attack on Vicksburg, says:—"A negro sharpshooter has been observed, whose exploits are deserving of notice. He mounts a breastwork regardless of all danger, and getting sight of a Federal soldier draws up his musket at arm's length and fires, never failing in hitting his mark. It is said that Colonel Wyman was shot by a negro. It is certain that negroes are fighting here, though probably only as sharpshooters."

We have been favoured with a sight of a Carte de Visite Valentine, which appears to us something quite new. It is a little elegant gift; not only suitable for the 14th of February, but could be presented and received by either sex at any time without a blush. Published by R. Boning and Co., 112, Cheapside, E.C.—[Advt.]

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif's committee has drawn up its address in answer to the Speech from the throne. It is a very tame affair. The paragraph respecting Mexico is as follows:—

"Your Majesty had undertaken the Mexican expedition in concert with two great Powers whose co-operation would no doubt have had the effect of rendering less strenuous efforts necessary on the part of France. Left alone to prosecute a necessary satisfaction, you were right to suppose, sire, that the Corps Legislatif would not hesitate to support you. We look forward to the happy and early termination of that war in which our army and navy are giving fresh proofs of their courage and endurance; and we trust that it may lead to the free establishment of a stable Government, that will respect laws and treaties and remain the ally of France."

Touching the war in America the Corps Legislatif are equally brief and inconclusive:—

"We feel deep concern at the prolongation of the struggle in the United States, and at the character it has assumed. Our feelings of humanity are still more painfully affected than our interest. We regret that your kindly and disinterested voice should not have been heard by the Great Powers, and we form hearty wishes that the Americans may soon spontaneously recoil from the evils they are causing. We cannot wish the exhaustion of a country which up to this time had known how to make liberty the promoter of labour and the power of civilisation."

The skill of the framers of the address in contriving to say nothing shines, however, most remarkably in the paragraph concerning Italy:—

"You have supported the Italians without making any compromise with Revolution; you have not ceased to protect the independence of the Holy Father, whilst continuing to offer him respectful advice. Persevere, sire, in the same policy, which has already brought about an auspicious calmness in the public mind, and which corresponds to the feelings of Catholic and Liberal France."

The address winds up by echoing the wish expressed by the Speech from the throne that the present members may get themselves re-elected.

The *Correspondence Havas* publishes the following:—

"The reception of several members of the principal Neapolitan aristocracy at the Tuilleries has been spoken of in Paris. Some persons have appeared to be astonished at that incident. This appreciation is [very difficult] to understand. A slight knowledge of the customs of courts is sufficient to show that it is the usage to receive all foreigners of distinction, without paying attention to party questions. Have not Polish nobles been received in the Courts of France and England, although those two countries were on perfectly good terms with Austria, Russia, and Prussia? Has not the Court of England always admitted the members of the elder branch of the Bourbons and their followers, even while the House of Orleans was reigning in France? And at the present moment are not the friends of the Orleans family openly received by the same sovereign?"

The above is a pleasant, semi-official, but incomplete and jejune account of an affair which, as a symptom of the present relation between France and Italy, is highly significant. The fact is, that twenty-two Italians, notorious Bourbonist conspirators, were, through the mediation of the Countess Walewski, invited to the Empress's last ball, behind the back of Chevalier Nigra, the Italian ambassador. When the latter heard of the invitations, he at once wrote to the Duke de Bassano that "sudden indisposition" would prevent him from having the honour of waiting upon her Majesty. All his legation sent notes to the same effect. M. Nigra told Prince Napoleon what had happened, and the prince thereupon informed the Duke de Bassano, in no measured terms, that he considered it an insult to his wife to ask her to meet the notorious enemies of his father, and that neither he nor the Princess Clotilde would attend either the ball or the grand dinner that was to precede it. In order the better to mark his absence from the Tuilleries, Prince Napoleon took his wife to dine that day at the tavern of the Trois Freres, and left such a handsome gratuity with the waiters as will fix the visit in their memory.

The *Figaro Programme* states that poor Mlle. Emma Livry, who is still at death's door from the effects of her crinoline accident on the stage, asks every day to see the bills of the Opera. Her physicians are of opinion that in the present shattered state of her nerves it is essential to prevent her from knowing that the part of *Faust*, in "*Musciolo*," which she thinks is kept open for her, has now been given to another dancer. A pious fraud is therefore committed, and false bills are printed every opera night for the sole purpose of being shown to Mlle. Livry.

GREECE.

Mr. Elliot has announced to the Greek Government that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to become a candidate for the throne of Greece, and that he will nominate his nephew, the Prince of Coburg Kohary, his heir. The latter, it is stated, will embrace the Greek religion.

BRAZILS.

The British legation at Rio Janeiro has demanded an indemnity for the unlawful appropriation of the cargoes of certain English vessels wrecked on the coast of the Rio Grande, as well as satisfaction for the imprisonment of three English naval officers. The Brazilian Government having refused these demands, the English seized five merchant vessels. An arrangement was however, finally made, under which the Brazilian Government will pay an indemnity, to be fixed at London. The other question has been submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. The affair caused great popular excitement.

POLAND.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The following is from a letter, dated Warsaw, January 25:—"A fearful struggle is actually raging throughout the country between the Poles and their oppressors, which, in spite of the conscription, would never have commenced but for the insult flung by the Government at the proscribed. Yielding to the advice of the most influential persons, and the appeal addressed to those who were to fall victims of this shameful proceeding, entreating them to submit to it for the sake of the country, even the clandestine press and the so-called central committee acquiesced in this recommendation, all might have passed off quietly, as was the case at Warsaw. Terrible as was the sacrifice to these men, they were prepared for it, but the Marquis Wielopolski was ordered to publish an article in the *Official Journal* to the effect that the conscription was carried out not only without any resistance, but with an alacrity quite unexpected; that the conscripts showed the greatest delight in joining the Russian ranks, and were glad to enter upon a really useful and honourable life. This was enough to goad the already wounded feelings of the Poles. It was really to insult the misfortunes borne with such unexampled patience, and the central committee issued, it appears, a proclamation outlawing the Marquis Wielopolski and his son, and calling on the people to rise, making them offers of land, for which the proprietors were to be indemnified. As if by electricity, all those designated for conscription in all parts of the country, at once responded to it, and I fear it will be long before the Emperor will be able to say 'Order reigns in Poland.' The

nucleus of the insurrection sprung up from large numbers of young men who escaped from Warsaw, and having assembled in several places, formed themselves in groups which increased daily, one of which proceeded to the forest of Kempinon, where, exposed to all the rigours of a northern winter, a sort of military organization commenced. Fowling-pieces, revolvers, scythes, even agricultural implements, were the weapons with which they repulsed and in some instances gained a victory over, the troops sent in pursuit of them. Of course, unequal in every respect to their enemies, some of them were made prisoners; others were rescued by the peasants, as was the case in a village near Blonie, who, besides, supplied them with articles of food, and showed them every brotherly feeling. Numerous flying columns despatched from Warsaw occupied all the road leading to Kempinon, and succeeded in capturing nineteen insurgents, whom they found soundly asleep in the village. Subsequently the infantry and cavalry, under the command of Colonel Bism and of the son of General Ramsay, pursued the insurgents, who crossed the rivers in the neighbourhood of Wyszogrod, and effected a junction with another group in the Government of Plock, which left Warsaw by Tablonna and Zgerz, and encamped at Serock. A sharp encounter took place between the insurgents and the Cossacks in a small town not far from Plock; the Cossacks were disarmed and the town fell into the hands of the Poles. It is reported that regular battles on a small scale were fought at Pionsk, Radomsk, Siedsee, Surut, and in the environs of Warsaw. In the night of the 22nd a most sanguinary conflict took place on the high road from Kielce to Radow between the insurgents and the Russians; forty persons were killed on both sides, after which the soldiers plundered the town of Radow, beat and ill-treated women and children, and sold the booty in the other town, Kielce. Another skirmish occurred in the town of Budzintyn, of which the inhabitants, and particularly the children (on whom, it appears, the Muscovites specially wreak their vengeance) had to undergo the same fate. All the workmen in the iron foundries and other manufactures of Suchedniow, fearing the conscription, fled to the forests. A great number of nobles and young men arrested in Plock were brought to Warsaw, in consequence of a fierce conflict with the troops in that town on the 24th. The fight lasted all night, and the insurgents retired, leaving 160 prisoners in the hands of the Russians. The governor, however, wrote to Warsaw, advising the authorities to stop the conscription. The town of Siadrow, after a short occupation, was given up by the insurgents, but the garrisons from Surut had been expelled by the population. Among the killed is the Russian Colonel Wrzesniowski, so well known for his tyrannical conduct, and an active member of the conscription committee, Szwecow. General Kannabl is mortally wounded. The insurgents seem to lack no money, and pay ready cash for everything. They seize on public treasury wherever they can, and even compelled one of the Russian generals who was travelling to surrender his purse containing a large sum, giving receipts in each case. The rumour of the soldiers having been strangled in the dead of the night of the 22nd is not true, for the simple reason that from the villages occupied by the troops the insurgents keep aloof, and are cautious in attacking the troops. Here in Warsaw an ominous silence prevails, and it is not easy to ascertain all the movements of the insurgents. From the continued batches of land proprietors who are being brought here by the soldiers it is probable that the outbreak extends to all parts of Poland, and has the sympathies of all classes, though prudence prevents many from an active co-operation."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes another account of the Polish insurrection, which does not contain any fresh details. It confirms the news that numerous insurgent bands have made their appearance at Bielsk and Bialystok.

The insurgents have again received considerable reinforcements from persons belonging to the better classes of society. Many persons continue to leave Warsaw to join them. A detachment of insurgents has been captured by the troops near Piotrkow. Among them were two Russian officers, who were immediately shot. The Grenadier corps of Lithuania is advancing by forced marches. It is said that General Wisocki is among the insurgents.

Armed insurgents have attacked a detachment of troops guarding the railway near Luviec. The result of the engagement is unknown.

A sanguinary conflict has taken place near Olygenc, between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were beaten.

AMERICA.

A special despatch from Nashville, dated evening of 6th, gives the following particulars of the affair on the Cumberland River:—"Brigadier-General Forrest, of the rebel army, with a force of about 4,000 men and twelve pieces of light artillery, attacked on relief and storehouses coming up the Cumberland River, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat *Shiloh*. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who in jumping from them while burning were shot in the water. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowed, and left to starve on the shore. The boats were all anchored in the mid-channel and burned, after being robbed of the valuables. The officers and soldiers were stripped of their clothing, placed on the shore, and paroled. A tremendous rain-storm has set in, and the river has risen over three feet in a few hours. Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been destroyed by a band of marauders, and mail communication cannot be resumed for some time. The wires between this place and Murfreesburgh have been cut by Secessionists who pretend to be quiet Union farmers. I have no word from our army to-day, but it is ready for the enemy. Nineteen deserters from various Tennessee regiments came into this city to-day. An entire regiment, numbering about 800, deserted and came into an outpost fifteen miles below Murfreesburgh yesterday. Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate State funds were seized from brokers in this city, and confiscated yesterday by order of General Mitchell. General Longstreet will attack us, it is said, next week with his entire force, which is thought to number 45,000. We shall have stirring times here soon. General Rosencranz is fully prepared for the enemy, but will not move until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a railroad, and capture Forrest and his men or drive them off. We have nothing but rebel news here, and feel gloomy, but hope for the best."

The Norfolk correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing on January 13, says:—

"Although by the terms of the proclamation of emancipation the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth were excluded from its working, and the former status of affairs was declared to still exist, the slaves and their owners here appear to have arrived at the sensible conclusion that it is impossible for Virginia to be half slave and half free,—that she must be all one thing or all the other; and that if slavery is abolished on one side of the James River and the Blackwater, it cannot flourish on the other. The slaves fully believe that Massa Lincoln has emancipated them all. Believing this, they refuse to work for their former owners without wages, and there being no power to compel them to do so, a virtual emancipation has taken place, even in that region, where President Lincoln promised us that 'all things would remain as they were.' It is well for all parties that this conclusion has been attained. So much power is there simply in an idea."

Resolutions have been introduced in the United States Senate declaring that the attempt by France to subjugate Mexico is hostile to the United States and to free institutions anywhere, and that it is a violation of international law, and a violation of the faith of France pledged by the London treaty of October, 1861, between France, Spain, and England, and repeatedly assured to the Federal

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Government through the American minister in Paris. The resolution further declares that it is the duty of the Federal Government to require the withdrawal of the French forces, and now and always to lend such aid to Mexico as is required to prevent forcible European intervention in her political affairs. President Lincoln is requested to communicate to the Mexican Government the views expressed by the Congress, and to negotiate a treaty with Mexico to make these effective. The resolutions will be discussed on the 22nd inst.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EAR SWOOD.

We have received a copy of a lecture lately delivered at Craydon, by the Rev. E. Sidney, A.M., descriptive of this admirable institution, the opening portion of which we here transfer to our columns. For full particulars relative to the management of the inmates, application may be made to the offices, 29 Poultry.

Mr. Smith prefaced his lecture by saying:—Many of you have no doubt seen from the railway, the spacious and tasteful erection I am about to describe; and I have heard with gratification that it has excited a benevolent interest in this place. How truly it merits that interest I have already stated in two "Visits," which may have been read by some of my audience. I shall avoid repeating what may be found in those pages, and shall moreover confine myself strictly to the working of this asylum, which will sufficiently occupy any time, without adverting to other European or American institutions. I have twice this summer accompanied persons to Earlswood, whose rank and station have enabled them to render valuable service to the cause; and I believe, till they inspected the establishment for themselves, they had a sort of suspicion that, in my zeal, I had at least slightly exaggerated as to its aspect and efficiency. After spending some time amongst the inmates, more than one of them remarked to me—"You have not the least exaggerated; indeed, you have hardly said enough;" and, without an exception, they all expressed both surprise and admiration. For myself, having no concern with the official duties of the board, I go as an unbiased visitor, and was one of the first to point out the necessity of new and larger workshops, and certain other changes the managers are most anxious to effect, and some of which are in progress. Every fresh inspection, I find some attractive improvements, and am more and more impressed with the arrangements and the energy of Dr. Down, the matron, and those who are under their direction. The architectural taste shown in the building, good as is the effect, will not, on close examination, be found expensive in its simple details; while the spaciousness of the interior, and its thorough ventilation, commend themselves to cordial approbation. A handsome corridor runs along the whole length of the range of apartments, which are entered from it. It is not only remarkable for perfect cleanliness, but it is rendered extremely attractive by the various objects it contains, which receive frequent additions. From the ceiling there are suspended birds in cages of tasteful forms, gold and silver fish in glass globes and baskets of ferns and of flowers, which impart an air of cheerfulness and life most beneficial to the pupils. On the walls are prints in frames and numerous drawings, several of them by one of the youths, whose special power as a copyist of the finest engravings, and still as a modeller and cabinet-maker, have been developed from what appeared to be a condition of hopeless imbecility. His late royal highness the beloved and much lamented Prince Consort, who laid the first stone of the asylum, and afterwards, condescended to permit me to show him one of these drawings, "The Siege of Sebastopol," partly original and partly copied from the *Illustrated London News*, and which is now framed and hung up in the reception room. I examined it with his usual kind attention, and with evident surprise asked me, "Is it possible that the person who drew this could ever have been an idiot?" My reply was, "That there was no doubt of that, since it had taken some months to make him distinguish the difference between a dog's head and his tail; and besides, he never could learn to write, nor read, nor speak properly." I hope I may be allowed also to mention, that, after this, the Queen was graciously pleased to accept one of his copies of a well-known picture by Landseer, and to send the poor fellow two guineas for pocket money; which, under due advice, he partly laid out, and partly saved for future use. These are appropriate decorations of Earlswood, the interior of which has a neatness, which entirely harmonizes with the character of its inmates, the neatness of its gardens and lawns, the vigorous growth of its evergreens, and the pastures and fields of its farm. In the walks which surround this domestic group of the pupils may be constantly seen taking their exercise in fine weather, and more than twenty of them may be observed cheerfully working, or attending on the cows, or carrying to the house the produce of the dairy. The care of domestic animals, and of fowls and birds in an aviary, has a happy effect, and affords them the greatest enjoyment; and it is most pleasing to observe their kindness to the dumb creatures, and their anxiety to supply their wants; while their remarks upon these objects of their willing solicitude are often most humorous and original. There is scarcely one so occupied who will not tell an inquirer "I am a farmer," with pride and glow. The neatness of all without and within, is connected with every kind of comfort that can solace the most forlorn of condition; and I rejoice to be confirmed in this opinion by the high authority of the Lunacy Commissioners, who report—"though much necessarily remains to be effected, the present state of this establishment shows low earnest and meritorious have been the exertions of the medical superintendent, since whose appointment improvements have been steadily progressing; and we notice with pleasure the efficiency with which the principal officers assist him, and the superior class of attendants provided for both divisions." Indeed, it is not easy to say which is the most satisfactory, the division for males or that for females, in both of which improvements are being continually projected as increasing experience suggests them. I never approach this refuge of the unfortunate of the human family without admiration, and a sense of thankfulness that it exists amongst us—a model for one of the most remarkable experiments of Christian civilization; and which is not only an inexpressible boon to its afflicted inmates, but the source of so many of the most important lessons that could be learnt by inquirers into the more respectable pretensions of human physiology the development of the intellect, and the best methods for bodily training and mental education, which are more minutely concerned than we have hitherto sufficiently perceived.

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Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B., has been nominated to succeed the late Mr. Pigott, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

The *Irish Times* states that there is an ancient and pleasant custom according to which a "silver cradle" is presented by the corporation to the Lady Mayoress who may have given her husband an heir during his year of office. In modern times the cradle assumes the shape of some artistic work in gold and silver. The present Lady Mayoress of Dublin has become entitled to such a gift; and on account of the great popularity with all parties of the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Mr. Verker, a public subscription has been entered into with the view of providing a gift of unusual magnificence.

A Paris letter says that M. Monnier, who has just been appointed preceptor to the Prince Imperial, will receive a salary of 8,000 fr. (£320) a year, besides board and lodgings. It appears that the Emperor, reserving to himself the supreme direction of his son's education, has drawn up a programme similar to that traced by Prince Albert for the Prince of Wales. His Majesty is said to have had a few copies of it printed for distribution among the members of the Imperial family.

The numerous friends of the Right Rev. Prelate of Exeter are much concerned at his serious illness. We (*Western Times*) are informed that his lordship is very dangerously ill.

The Speaker has conferred the Chaplaincy of the House of Commons, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Drury on the Rev. Charles Merivale, rector of Lawford, Essex, author of "The History of the Romans under the Empire," and brother of Mr. Herman Merivale, under Secretary of State for India.

The atrocious murder of Mr. Mellor, at Manchester, by Taylor and by his wife, and the most mysterious death of Taylor's children, are events which will long have a place in the public memory. On her acquittal Mrs. Taylor left Liverpool for Somersetshire, accompanied by a relative. Since that time she has been residing at a rural place, but of late had taken up her abode at Shepton Mallet. There she made the acquaintance of a tailor's apprentice a young man of nineteen years, who was captivated by her sweet face and flowing hair. The attachment appears to have been mutual, for after meeting at a public-house on the Frome-road, on the next day they left Shepton Mallet in company. The elopement soon became known to the friends, a pursuit was instituted, and the young man, finding that he had not the means wherewith to successfully elude his relatives, wisely determined on surrendering, and quietly returned to his home. What has become of the lady, whether she will be placed under stricter surveillance for the future, we cannot say. It may be remembered that her connexion with Taylor commenced in a similar way.

This annual meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane was held at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the Grand Saloon of the theatre; Mr. Arden in the chair. The report of the general committee was then read, stating that the receipts, including a balance of £555 17s. 3d. on Dec. 31, 1861, amounted to £6,094 4s. 9d. on account of receipts from the theatre, £500 13s. 1d. for house-rent—total, £7,075 15s. 3d. The payments were £4,851 8s. 4d., leaving a cash balance £2,224 6s. 11d. The report of the general committee also stated that a negotiation was pending between the present lessee and his sub-lessee, Mr. Falconer, to have the lease taken directly in the name of the latter. The report was adopted. A vote of thanks was then given to the architect for his great care in discharging his duties, and the excellent results attained; and after the usual compliment to the chairman, the meeting separated.

The coroner, on the Paris *Presse* at Rome says with regard to the confirmation of the Imperial Prince, that the Papal nuncio has been directed by the Pope to assure the Emperor and Empress of the joy he would have "in himself causing the Holy Spirit to descend upon the head of the child destined by Providence to wear the first crown in the world." It is thought, however, that the great age of the Pope will not permit a visit to Paris.

The barque Achilles, laden with 5,020 barrels of flour for the relief of the Lancashire operatives, has sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

In memory of the residence of Queen Marie of Naples at Augsburg a silver medal has been granted to the female scholars in the St. Ursula Convent. The medal bears the inscription—"Souvenir of the visit of Her Majesty Queen Marie of Naples in the conventual school of St. Ursula, Augsburg, Jan. 2, 1863." The nuns have received a copy of the medal in gold.

We (*Birmingham Daily Post*) learn, on the best authority that Sir George Grey has determined upon an immediate and most unexpected change in the convict system, so far as regards the granting of "tickets of leave." The arrangement hitherto has been that, however often he may have been sentenced, a convict has received a conditional pardon before the expiration of his sentence, provided his conduct has been satisfactory while in prison. Henceforth this privilege is to be greatly restricted. In all cases where a convict has been previously sentenced to penal servitude no future sentence to the same punishment will receive any remission; so that a man twice convicted will be unable to obtain what is popularly called a ticket of leave. The change is to take effect immediately.

The Danish landholders, among other costly gifts to the Princess Alexandra on occasion of her marriage, will present her with a marble statue by Jerichau, the subject being our first parents before the Fall. Eve, suddenly sprung into being, is gazing wistfully on Adam, who sits on the earth, and on whose left arm she is reclining. The *Danmark* states that as a state wedding gift the princess is to receive 100,000 Danish dollars, of which about 21,000 will be at the hands of Holstein, while the rest will be paid by the Danish realm.

An interesting presentation was made at the Gaythorn (Manchester) Cooking Depot, on Saturday, to Mr. Pender, M.P., by the working men who had been benefited by the establishment. The depot, which was set on foot by Mr. Pender, has been completely successful in affording good, wholesome, and cheap meals to working men. In eight weeks, it appears, 561 7 persons had visited the depot and the receipts showed a profit on the working of over £31. The testimonial presented to Mr. Pender was a handsomely bound and illuminated book, together with a memorial signed by 2,200 persons.

The Mayor of Gravesend has received from Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, a reply to a communication addressed to his lordship by the corporation, respecting the arrangements to be carried out for the reception of the Princess Alexandra on her disembarkation at that port from the royal yacht. It states that as soon as the period of arrival of her royal highness is decided upon, an early opportunity will be taken of communicating with the authorities of the borough, with a view to promoting the suitable reception of the princess in the town of Gravesend.

A FORTUNATE PAUPER EMIGRANT.—In a blue book just issued, relative to the education of pauper children, the following pleasing anecdote is recorded:—Five or six years since sixteen young girls were sent from the workhouse school in the Portsea Island Union to Australia, where they were all soon comfortably settled, and turned out well. One of them had the good fortune to marry a man of considerable property, and on her returning to England a short time afterwards one of her first acts was to call in her own carriage at the workhouse for the purpose of expressing her gratitude to the school-mistress for those kind offices which had enabled her to achieve so favourable a position in life.

Provincial News.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—A MAN OFFERED BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—This singular and strange occurrence took place at Sleaford on Friday last, while an auctioneer was disposing of the household effects of a tradesman. During the progress of the sale a certain freeholder of South Lincolnshire wished to be put up by auction. The auctioneer refused to comply with his request unless he would pay a commission previous to the sale. To this he cheerfully assented, much to the amusement of all present. He was then introduced by the auctioneer as a gentleman possessing a large household property, and of ample means, and his ability as a workman in his own branch of business was said to be very great. Another advantage was that he was a single man, and that his personal appearance would recommend him to any lady requiring a husband. The auctioneer, after appealing to the company several times, failed to dispose of the "bargain" having obtained only one bid—a half-crown.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

OXFORDSHIRE.—FATAL CASE OF STABBING.—A tragic affair has just occurred at the village of Kirtlington, shunting the Great Western Railroad, and within a few miles of Oxford, which has resulted in the death of an old man, upwards of seventy years of age, named Walker, a blacksmith, who died from injuries inflicted upon him with a knife by his nephew—Powell, a jobbing gardener, of the same village. The facts of the case are as follows:—The deceased inherited property from his brother, who died suddenly some time since, without a will, and this circumstance, coupled with the determination of the uncle to leave it to his own sister, in preference to the nephew, had caused frequent quarrels between them. Walker was in a public-house in the village, drinking his pint of beer, when Powell came in and commenced a row with his uncle, and the landlady interfered between them, and at her instance Walker removed his nephew by main force from the room. A scuffle ensued in the passage of the house and both fell down, Walker, after rising, going home, and Powell returning to have some beer. The old man, having reached his home, a short distance from the scuffle, and taken his seat in a chair, was alarmed to find his breeches pocket saturated with blood, and, on investigation, it was found he had been stabbed in the abdomen, and his bowels were protruding. Medical assistance was obtained, and on Thursday the poor old fellow was removed to the Oxford Infirmary, the surgeon in attendance of which institution a doctor pronounced it a hopeless case, and on the following day he died. The transaction was witnessed by a little boy, who says he saw Powell pull out a knife and a penny from his pocket, and afterwards saw him shut it and put it back into his pocket. The boy described the knife as a white-handled one, and on the prisoner being taken into custody a white-handled knife was found in his possession, but no money. The prisoner was conveyed to Oxford Castle.

VIEWS IN SAVOY.

We here present our readers with sketches of the scenery in Savoy. Among the most interesting views in Savoy are those here depicted. The Cascade of Gresy is not far distant from Aix, and is one of the most picturesque sights in Savoy.

As represented in our sketch, the water comes pouring down from several directions, all meeting at nearly the same point. Surrounded by trees, the scenery may truly be described as enchanting. This has been a favourite place of resort to tourists for many years.

Not very far distant from this cascade is the Passage of Ladders, of which we also give an engraving. It is a most perilous ascent. The idea of scaling this rock was suggested by Napoleon I., as a short cut from France to Savoy.

The other engraving represents the Savoy wood-cutters hard at work. This is, as may be imagined, a very hazardous undertaking. These woodcutters are naturally brave and courageous. The dangers to which they are exposed make them dashing and daring.

The Savoyards generally are represented as well-made, their features handsome, and rather delicate. They are lively, loquacious, and fond of noisy mirth, but far more devout than their French neighbours, and their *cures*, who have considerable influence, are for the most part of exemplary character. The priest of the village is the only schoolmaster, and teaches the peasant children to read without remuneration. In the minds of all right-minded individuals it is a matter of great regret that this fine region with its brave inhabitants should have fallen into the hands of the French.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from New Westminster, British Columbia, dated the 26th of September, 1862:—

"With respect to the colony, I can confidently say, from some experience in these things in my many years of wandering service, and knowledge of several colonies, that of all in the wide range of the British empire, no one is so well adapted for Englishmen in every respect and to found a family in. All may with ordinary industry and prudence, gain a comfortable independence at an early period, and many may make fortunes. The climate is that of Surrey or Kent—rather earlier and safer in spring as to agriculture—and always with a thoroughly ripening summer, thermometer ranging to ninety degrees in the shade, and occasionally, in certain districts, to one hundred degrees—grapes and melons ripening in the shade along the margin of that lovely lake Ukanagan. I never can forget my journeys along the margin of that lake. I could not believe I was not in a settled country. At every turn I expected, in my day dream, to see a village spire, or an old, grey man's house. We galloped across old, neglected parks, over the springy turf for a mile or more at a stretch, dodging round ancestral trees, and leaping over sparkling rills of the purest waters, with the brightest blue skies above, and the sun reflected from the calm waters of the lake. Then camping at night by the margin of the lake, evening ablutions by moonlight, and lulled to sleep by the ripple of tiny waves upon the smooth, small shingle of the beach. It was what one reads of in poetry, but rarely, if ever, met with in the prosaic world. What I have described of Ukanagan applies to British Columbia generally east of the Cascade Range. Westwards, between that range and the sea, as in the lower valley of the Fraser, from Hope down to New Westminster, the climate is more valuable with more damp and rain, and dense forest generally. But still this latter region is like Kent or Surrey, and a first-rate home for Englishmen. There are prairies (open, grassy lands) intermingled with the forests. To clear the forests is a tremendous undertaking. The 'forest

SKETCHES OF SAVOY.



SAVOYARD WOOD-CUTTERS.

primeval' here is what one could conceive as existing before the flood—a forest corresponding to the men of mighty mould and long years who might hope to hew out a farm before they died. On my farm to fell trees 300 feet high is not at all unusual! Of course all settlers seek for prairie with a proportion of forest—for timbers to build houses, for rail fences, and for firewood. The gold is away in a mountain range, extending in an arc from north to south. It is subsidiary, and nearly a parallel range with the Rocky Mountains, difficult of access; hence the enormous price of provisions there, paralyzing for the present all the efforts of new comers without capital, or means to support themselves for at least twelve months independently; hence, also, all you hear, or may hear, of the wretchedness of the climate there. Imagine yourself working away in an elevated region, more than half as high again as Ben Nevis, in a dark, wet pine forest, showers, and sleet, and snow, and

boggy, wet ground under your feet. Snowshoes Mountain and the Bald Mountain, on the flanks of which are the celebrated Cariboo Diggings, are 8000 ft. high. Hence you will understand why unreflecting people give such contradictory reports of British Columbia. With one it is all *coulour de rose*, with another it is everything that is execrable. All will settle down rightly. We are making roads as expeditiously as our means will allow, so miners will be able to get to and from the mining (mountain or hilly) regions comfortably and quietly, and provisions there will fall to reasonable prices. The farmers, who will settle as close to the mining regions as they can find good climate and good land, will make rapid fortunes, so to speak. They will do better than the miners. This fact we have now learnt. It is beyond all dispute true that the gold exists in abundance, and also in paying quantities, over a widely extended region from north to south; I mean a range of about 500 or 600 miles. Of course it is irregular in richness. I could tell some tales for the truth of which I could vouch, but which you would find the greatest difficulty in bringing yourself to believe) of fortunes of £3,000, £4,000, and £5,000, gained in a summer by labouring men; but all who come to British Columbia, be they gentle, be they simple, whatever their class or previous calling, must be men—men, true men, resolute, persevering cheerful, temperate men, men of dauntless character. They need not be strong men, particularly, but if not strong in body, nor particularly injured to hardship as to constitution, they must be hardy in mind. They must be of the stuff on which England's glory has been founded. If they are puny, or complaining, or talkative, imaginative fellows, they had far better stay at home

where they are. In a state of society more or less artificial they may find a living, but not in British Columbia. They will die, and scarcely, if at all, regretted by anybody. Here we revert to the first principle in all things; and I am happy to say the miners of British Columbia, as a body, are the very finest fellows I ever came across—hardy fellows—heroes, in a kind of way. Of course there are exceptions, but I speak of the mass, and I make no distinction of nation. We have British subjects, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, French, German, Dane, Swede, Norwegian, Spaniard, Italian, Mexican, United States, Confederate States—in fact, bone and sinew, life and energy, skinned as the cream from the manliness of all nations. That is my opinion of the miners of British Columbia, and I wish it to be openly declared as against all who gainsay it; don't let any one believe they are a people it would be unsafe to live among. I mention this because absurd tales are told (and I am sorry to say the foolish practice among them of carrying revolvers gives a sort of colour to it) of the wild recklessness and violence of the miners. If a person will mind his own business, keep a civil tongue in his head, look straight into a man's eye, and fear nobody, he will lead as quiet a life as he can desire. As a body, the miners are above average intelligence, and fully recognise the value of law and order, and are always ready to maintain it. So many misunderstandings exist about British Columbia that I shall really feel obliged if you will avail yourself of any opportunity to state what I have written to you to any one who may contemplate coming here."

FIRED INTO BY A BRITISH GUNBOAT.—The American bark *Morning Star*, arrived at this port from St. Jago de Cuba, was brought to on the 23d ult. by several shots from the British gun-boat *Plover*. A boat was then sent on board the *Morning Star*. The boarding officer, who was armed, inquired curiously of Captain Stirling why he had endeavoured to escape, which was not denied, except in reference to the supposed danger from the pirate. The British officer then entered the cabin, examined the American papers and bills of lading, which included sugar and honey principally, and remarked to the captain, "Of course your hatches are battened down," thus charging the *Morning Star* with being a slaver. Captain Stirling replied, "No, sir," and gave the officer permission to examine. The hatches were open, as the British officer might have observed when he came on deck. An examination was ordered, and the *Morning Star* was released. The officer's conduct was as gentlemanly as the nature of his duties would admit of, and he remarked on leaving the vessel that they (the British) had to be very vigilant nowadays, especially with regard to the recent slave trade treaty. Captain Stirling asked why the *Morning Star* was suspected, having been in company with the *Plover* so long. The officer replied that a French slave bark was expected; and this was the only explanation given. In view of all these facts the conclusion arrived at is that the English captain knew the *Morning Star*; that he had no reason to suspect that she was a slaver, but rather the reverse, and that the true explanation is that the British officers desired to do something on which they could make a report, especially as their vessel was to be withdrawn from that station."—*New York Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 17.

A DEVON-HIRE VOLUNTEER IN CHINA.—A prize rifle shooting match was recently held at Shanghai. The first prize was a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, presented by Mr. R. G. Ashton, to be shot for by members of the Shanghai Volunteer force at 300, 450, and 600 yards. The cup was won by Private Cann, formerly a member of the Exeter Rifle Corps.

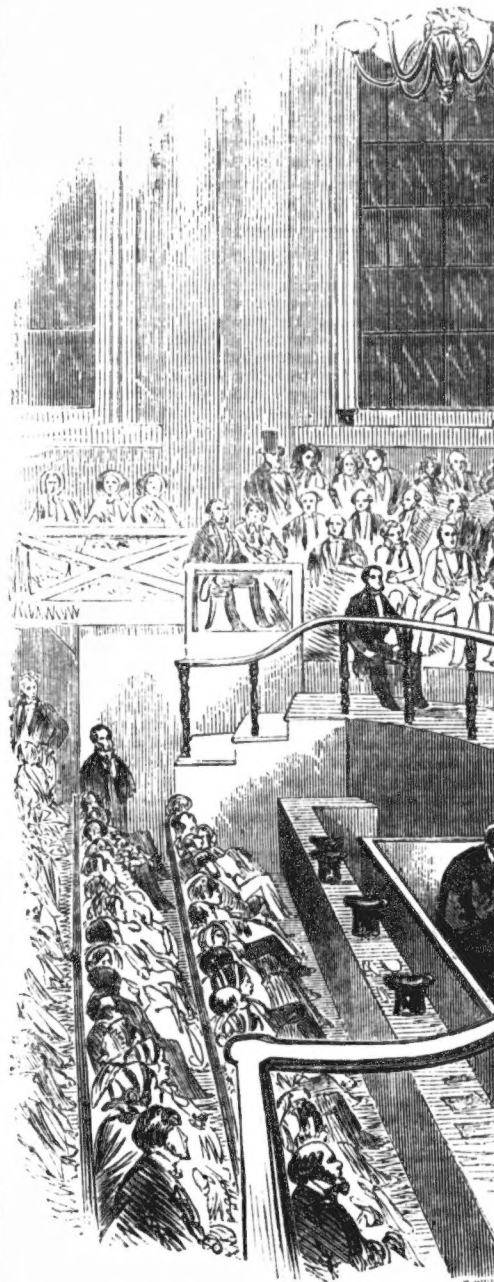
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SUSPECTED MURDER THROUGH JEALOUSY
LEICESTERSHIRE.

The front illustration is a representation of the locality recent murder occurred, some particulars of which appear last week's issue. The quiet village of Ashby Folville about ten miles from Leicester, and six miles from Melton, scene of the tragedy. It appears that Mr. Flavell, of lodge, went with the rest of the family to church on Sunday his two men servants, Buswell and Harvey, the only in the house. On returning they found Harvey sitting at a table, quite dead. On examination it was seen that a gun had been discharged from behind, close to the unfortunate head, as he sat writing, causing instantaneous death. His servant, Buswell, had absconded.

From the inquiries which the chief-constable made it was ascertained that both the men were paying their addresses to a young woman, and that the latter deceased was writing dressed to her. This circumstance caused suspicion to fall on Buswell as the perpetrator of the cruel deed. Search was throughout the neighbourhood, but no trace of Buswell was found. A warrant was issued from the borough police Leicester, and in less than half-an-hour Police-constable in company with Sergeant Agar, of the county police, succeeded in apprehending Buswell in Southgate-street.

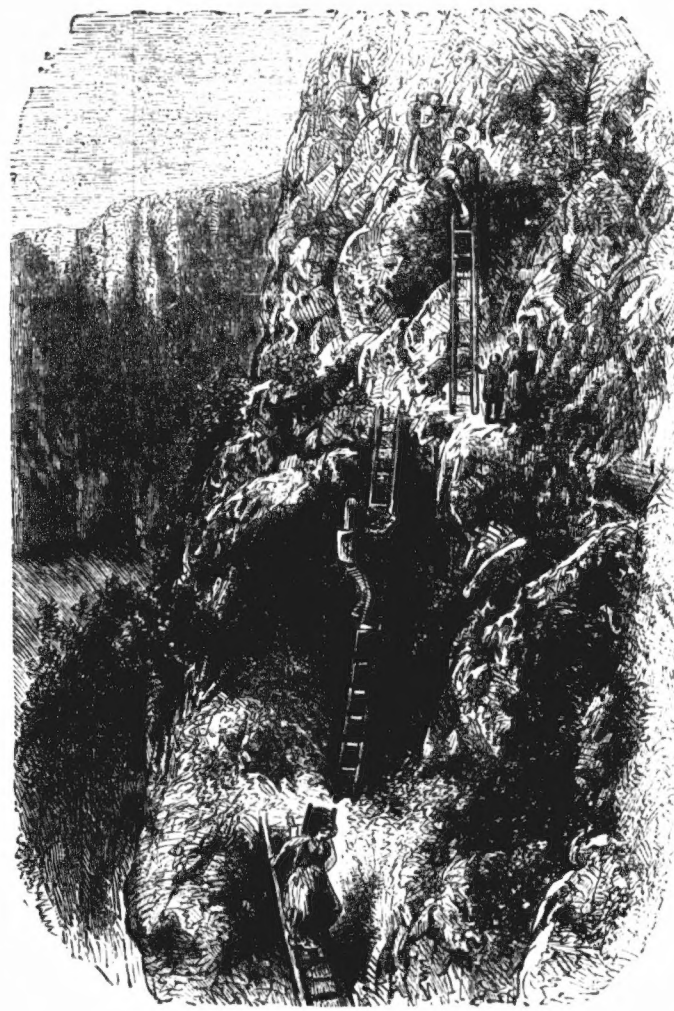
Buswell is only sixteen years of age. At the inquest, &c. Thomas Agar, of the Leicester police, said: On Monday last, the 16th of January, I received information from the police-office that a murder had been committed at Ashby Folville.



with a description of the prisoner, who was supposed to have committed it. About five minutes past nine o'clock in the morning I had just left the police-station in Leicester, where I had been duty during the night, and on going down Town Hall-lane I corner of Lushy-lane, I passed the prisoner, now in custody was on the opposite side of the street. By his general appearance and the description I had previously read, I thought he was a person. I asked him his name. He said it was Thomas B. I said, "What are you?" He replied that he was a farm labourer but had got nothing to do. I asked him how long he had been in Leicester, when he replied about three weeks. I then asked where he had been lodging at, and he said he did not know then asked him whether he had been at Ashby Folville, and I replied, "No, never in my life." I then told him that did not suit me, and I should take him to the police-station. On arriving there I searched him. The first thing I took out of his pocket was a common Prayer, which I now produce, with the name of "C. Harvey, Sewstern, Leicestershire," written inside the cover. I also found a purse containing 12s. 1d. in money, a knife, a tobacco-box, a pair of gloves, a silver watch, and a pawnbroker's duplicate another watch that had been pawned that morning at Mr. Dixon's, Belgrave-gate Leicester, in the name of "John Brown, 12s." I also found a letter directed "Thos. Buswell, Mr. Flavell's farmer, Ashby Folville Lodge," together with about three dozen of gun caps. When I perceived the name of "Thos. Buswell" said to the prisoner your name is Buswell, not Thomas Brown, and I told the prisoner that I should charge him with wilfully



CASCADE OF GRESY.



THE PASSAGE OF THE LADDERS.

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From the inquiries which the chief-constable made it was ascertained that both the men were paying their addresses to the same young woman, and that the letter deceased was writing was addressed to her. This circumstance caused suspicion to fall upon Buswell as the perpetrator of the cruel deed. Search was made throughout the neighbourhood, but no trace of Buswell could be found. A warrant was issued from the borough police-office, Leicester, and in less than half-an-hour Police-constable Newell, in company with Sergeant Agar, of the county police, succeeded in apprehending Buswell in Southgate-street.

Buswell is only sixteen years of age. At the inquest, Sergeant Thomas Agar, of the Leicester police, said: "On Monday morning last, the 26th of January, I received information from the county police-office that a murder had been committed at Ashby Folville,

dering William Harvey, his fellow-servant, at Ashby Folville, on Sunday, the 25th of January. He made no reply. I then took him to the county police station accompanied by Police-constable John Newell. Shortly after our arrival Newell made an observation to me and said it was a bad job. I said it was, and the prisoner immediately replied, "It was an accident, I did not do it wilfully." He said his master was gone to church. Harvey sat writing a letter at a table in the kitchen, and ordered him to make up the fire in the parlour. He saw a gun standing in the corner; not knowing it was loaded, he took a cap out of his pocket (of which he always had plenty, his father being a gamekeeper), and he thought he would frighten him. He took the gun and went behind him (Harvey) as he sat writing, placed it behind his own back to hide it from the deceased, and when close up to the deceased he put the gun close to his head and struck it off.

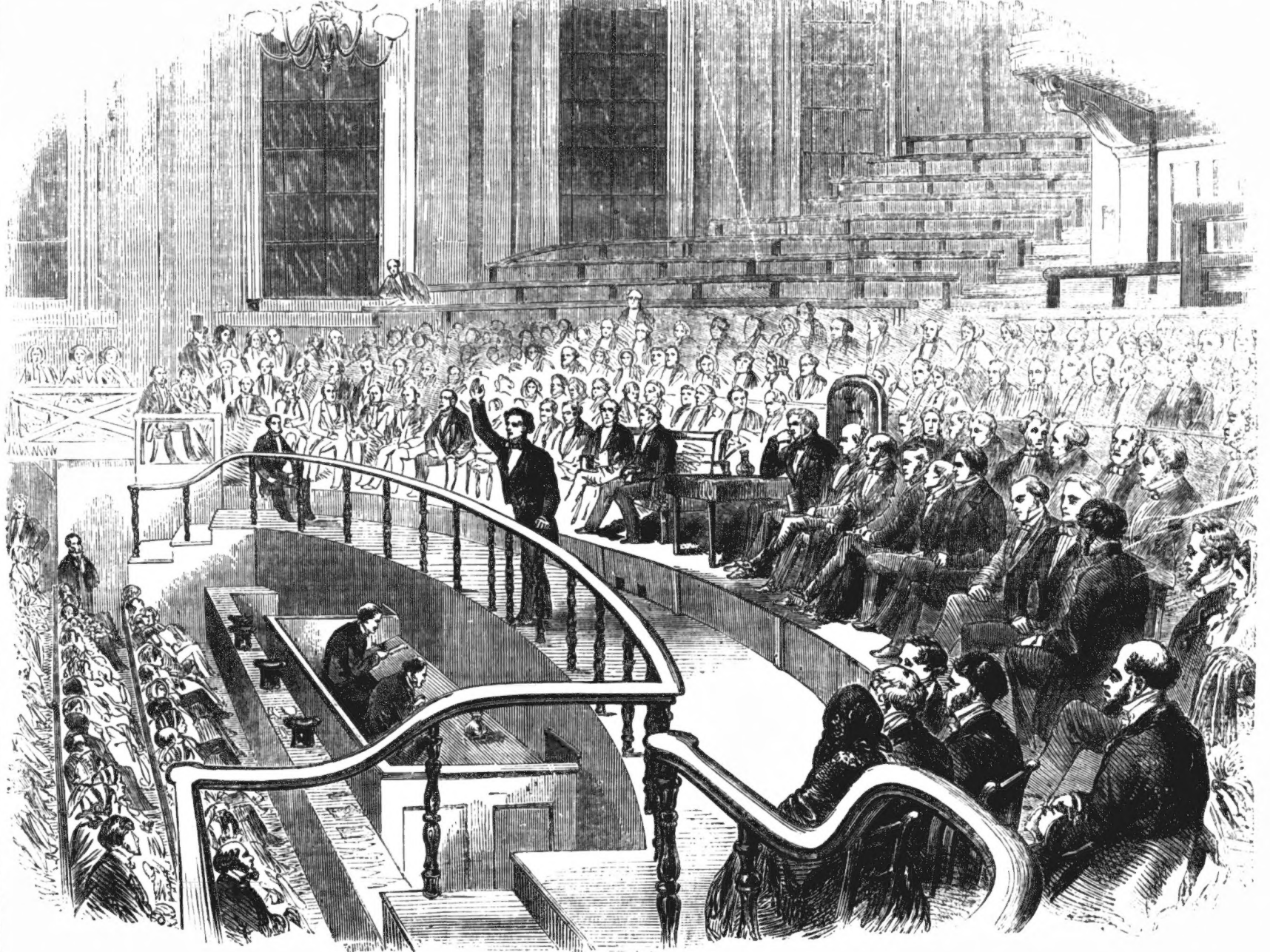
The jury retired at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, and after a quarter of an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Buswell.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The following incident is stated to have occurred in a bleak and solitary place among the hills, between Merthyr Tydfil and Tredegar. A young collier and his sweetheart were walking near one of the coal pits one evening this week. She was on the eve of becoming a mother; and it would appear she pressed him to marry her, while he hung back from his repeated promises. They were standing by one of the pits; and, while so "arguing," the thought suddenly entered into his head—"one push, and I am free!" He acted up to the thought, and with a terrible scream the

A PAINFUL STORY.

The *Berliner Montag Post* contains an account of a transaction which every friend of Denmark must wish to see, either refuted or reasonably accounted for. A lad of thirteen, the son of a German butcher at Eikenforde, had the misfortune, while at play with some of his comrades, to shy a small piece of wood, which in its flight hit a Danish cavalier, the Baron Plessen, on the arm. Baron Plessen, who was on horseback, was placed in some temporary danger, because his horse, alarmed by the unexpected missile, shied and attempted to throw him. He, however, kept his seat, and retained the mastery over the animal; and having informed the father of the boy of his son's misconduct, the latter waited on the baron a formal apology was tendered and accepted, and no worse consequences need have resulted from the matter, had not the misadventure been brought to the cognisance of the police of Eikenforde, and had not the father been known as a member of the local opposition, and an adherent to the Schlegel-Holstein party. As matters stood, the authorities considered that the injury done or insult offered to Baron Plessen might be made the means of punishing a political opponent, who had never been at pains to conceal his disloyal sentiments, but who, nevertheless, had always managed to keep out of the clutches of the law. The boy, who was small and delicate for his age, was arrested; and without trial, at the mere pleasure of the commissaire de police, he was condemned to be publicly whipped. In spite of the entreaties of the boy, of his father, and of Baron Plessen himself, the sentence was executed on the afternoon of the day which had witnessed the crime. Nor was the whipping merely a nominal one, as was shown by the bleeding and mangled body of the little sufferer, and the fragments of sticks which plentifully strewed the place of execution.



GREAT NEGRO EMANCIPATION MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

with a description of the prisoner, who was supposed to have committed it. About five minutes past nine o'clock in the morning I had just left the police-station in Leicester, where I had been on duty during the night, and on going down Town Hall-lane at the corner of Losby-lane, I passed the prisoner, now in custody. He was on the opposite side of the street. By his general appearance, and the description I had previously read, I thought he was the person. I asked him his name. He said it was Thomas Brown. I said, "What are you?" He replied that he was a farm labourer, but had got nothing to do. I asked him how long he had been in Leicester, when he replied about three weeks. I then asked him where he had been lodging at, and he said he did not know. I then asked him whether he had been at Ashby Folville, and he replied, "No, never in my life." I then told him that did not satisfy me, and I should take him to the police-station. On arriving there I searched him. The first thing I took out of his pocket was a book of Common Prayer, which I now produce, with the name of "Clarke Harvey, Sewestern, Leicestershire," written inside the cover. I found a purse containing 12s. 1½d. in money, a knife, a tobacco-box, two pairs of gloves, a silver watch, and a pawnbroker's duplicate for another watch that had been pawned that morning at Mr. Dickens, Belgrave-gate Leicester, in the name of "John Brown," for 12s. I also found a letter directed "Thos. Buswell, Mr. Flavell's, farmer, Ashby Folville Lodge," together with about three dozen of gun caps. When I perceived the name of "Thos. Buswell," I said to the prisoner your name is Buswell, not Thomas Brown, and I told the prisoner that I should charge him with wilfully mur-

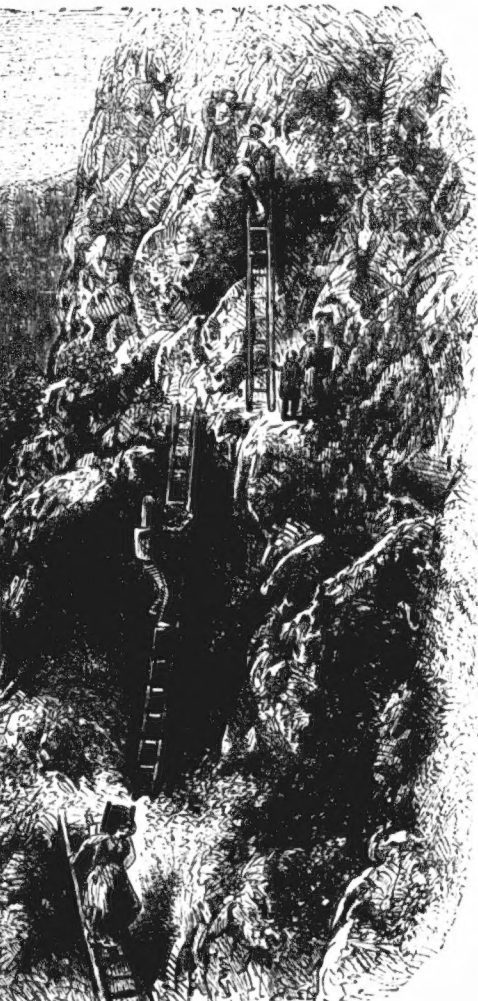
dering a poor victim of his passion fell into the black gulf. Fortunately, however, she wore a crinoline, and this so buoyed her up that she reached the bottom with only a few bruises, but so frightened that she had barely time to crawl away into the level ere the pangs of labour began, and when the colliers descended to their work the next morning their astonishment was indescribable upon seeing a poor girl with one dead and one living infant. She was instantly taken to the top of the pit and carried home on a stretcher. While the party were bearing her away the villain himself came to the spot, thinking he should see only a lifeless corpse, but great was his affright when she suddenly rose up at the sound of his voice and denounced him to the crowd. The occurrence is stated to have taken place in a wild quarter of the country.

A BOY WARRIOR.—Almost the first persons struck down when the Confederates boarded the *Harriet Lane* were Captain Wainwright and First Lieutenant Lee, who both fought with a desperation and valour that no mortal could surpass. When bleeding and prostrate upon the deck they still dealt death among their enemies. One young son of Captain Wainwright, only ten years old, stood at the cabin-door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing until he had expended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball shattering his four fingers, and then his infantile soul gave way; he burst into tears and cried, "Do you want to kill me?" He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. —*New York Times*.

GREAT NEGRO EMANCIPATION MEETING.

The above engraving represents the interior of Exeter Hall during the late great anti-slavery demonstration recently held there. Mr. Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School days," is seen addressing the assembly, which crowded the hall in every corner, and passed with immense enthusiasm resolutions favourable to President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

A DRUNKARD'S BILL.—At the Danzannon Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, a case was brought by Elizabeth Moore, a widow in Cookstown, against Joseph Bloe, a young man of that town for £14 13s. 6d. for drink supplied from September, 1862. The defendant who was unable to attend from the excessive use of ardent spirits, had begun drinking in Moore's when but ten or twelve years of age, at four glasses per day; but he soon increased his quantum, till at last he got to half a pint in the morning, three glasses and some other drink during the day, and then half a pint in the evening. Another day's work was, half a pint in the morning, three glasses, and other drink. Mr. Moore: I suppose this is the most extraordinary case ever brought into court in the way of drink. His Worship: How many feet long is the bill? Mr. Moore: Seven feet nine inches. (Laughter.) The case was adjourned to next session, that plaintiff might furnish an account of the items of drink consumed in the house. —*Felicitous News Letter*.



PASSAGE OF THE LADDERS.

The Court.

The Queen, Princess Helena, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne, on Sunday morning, which was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero. The Prince of Wales, and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Louise attended the morning service at Whippingham Church.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Colonel du Plat, and suite, honoured the performance of the Adelphi Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening.

CEREMONIAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MARRIAGE.

The splendour and gaiety of the nuptial festivities consequent on the marriage of the Prince of Wales will be much enhanced by the presence of many royal visitors who have been invited to be present. Of course it was already known that several of these illustrious visitors were expected to be present, but recently it is understood they will be more numerous than was at first anticipated. Her Majesty, in order that due honour and comfort may await those bidden to the ceremony, has considerably added to the number of her domestic household for a temporary period, the number of supernumeraries taken into the royal service being quite as numerous as on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, when so many royal personages were the guests of our Court. Workmen are now engaged in the preparation of concrete foundations for the spacious temporary building at the west end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the green fronting the Horseshoe Cloisters, for the assembling of the procession previous to its entering the chapel. Upwards of sixty tons of boarding have arrived within the last three days.—*Cont. Journal.*

On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales there are to be rejoicings in Norwich, upwards of £900 having been subscribed for the purpose. A review is to be held of the troops quartered at Norwich, the enrolled pensioners, and the city volunteers; and a *déjeuner* will be provided for the military taking part in the review. The children belonging to the charity and Sunday schools of the city are to be entertained in their respective school rooms. The Sheriff of Norwich (Mr. J. Colman) will give a dinner to the aged poor in the Corn Exchange; and as regards the evening, the Mayor (Mr. H. S. Patteson) will issue invitations for a ball in St. Andrews Hall.

MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The marriage of a Prince of Wales is an event of perfect novelty to the present generation. It is, in fact, an event of rarer occurrence in the annals of English history than most people are aware of or would readily believe. Of all the fourteen princes who have borne this title, only five married when they were of a possession of it, and out of this small number one was married abroad. These princes were, first, the renowned knight who won the triple plume and motto Edward the Black Prince, who married Joan of Kent; second, Edward, the son of Henry VI., who at Amboise married Lady Anne Neville, the daughter of the King-maker; third, Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII., who at fifteen years of age pledged his boyish vows to the unhappy Catherine of Aragon, afterwards the first of the many wives of his next brother Henry; fourth, Frederick, eldest son of George II., who at the age of twenty-nine married the Princess Augusta of Saxo-Gotha in the Chapel Royal, St. James's; and fifth and last, the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., to the ill-fated Caroline of Brunswick. Nearly seventy years have passed away since that last scandal was enacted, when the Prince Regent put the corner stone to the cruel theory that princes must marry without affection by taking his wife literally according to Act of Parliament, and in return for the payment of his debts. In the long interval that has elapsed since that masquerade of matrimony was gone through, the Chapel Royal has been hallowed by two marriages based on the purest affection—those of her Majesty and the Princess Royal. We wish, indeed, we could add that the approaching ceremony, equally founded on sincere affection and promising to be equally auspicious, was to be solemnized in the same building of happy augury. But this is not to be, and it would be idle to conceal the fact that the decision that the marriage shall take place at Windsor has caused a deep and general disappointment in London. At Windsor, then, the ceremonial is to be, and already arrangements are being made that the occasion may be celebrated with all the festive pageantry and state that become a day so eventful in our history. Our readers will readily understand that at present none of the minor details of the ceremony, or the date for its celebration, are positively fixed. It has been announced by many of our contemporaries that the 12th of March has been decided on, but the statement is certainly premature, and almost as certainly incorrect; inasmuch as it remains with the Danish Court to fix the day, and we believe that no intimation on this point has yet reached this country. According to present anticipations it is expected that the marriage will take place either on Thursday, the 5th, or Tuesday, the 10th of March, but, as we have said, this matter is still unsettled. At the end of this month, or very early in March, the Princess Alexandra will arrive in this country, and disembark in state at Gravesend, where it is hoped the corporation will welcome her with as good taste as they displayed at the embarkation of the Princess Royal. On landing the Princess will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will accompany her to town by rail. From the railway station to Buckingham Palace their royal highnesses, with their attendant suite, will be conveyed in state carriages—there will, in fact, be a public procession to the Palace—and after this it is scarcely necessary to say a word about the way in which London will welcome the bride of the Prince and its future Queen. The few days that elapsed after the arrival of the Prince of Prussia in this country and before the day of marriage were spent in reviews, or visits and ceremonials more or less public. It is not likely, for many reasons—the strongest being that the illustrious visitor on this occasion is a young princess of eighteen—that much of the time which intervenes will be passed in public, but as to this we believe nothing whatever is known at present. Arrangements in the interior of the Chapel Royal at Windsor are to be made forthwith to give sitting accommodation for 769 distinguished visitors to be invited at the marriage ceremony. About fifty more will stand in procession during the marriage, and these with 100 chorists, fifty musical performers, and fifty officials and attendants—1,000 in all—are the very most who can stand in the chapel, for there is literally, even with the crowding resorted to on the last occasion in the little Chapel Royal at St. James's, no room for any more. Along the nave from its west door, between the tall slender columns rising "high overarched, with echoing walks between," blocks of seats nine deep are to be erected for those who will be privileged to witness the bridal procession into the chapel, but who cannot be accommodated within the smaller space beyond the screen where the ceremony itself is to take place. There will be 608 visitors seated here, the majority, as is usual on these occasions, being ladies.—*The Times.*

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.	L. B.
7	a	Half Quarter	A. M.	P. M.
8	S	Severus Sunday	4 9	4 27
9	M	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555	4 42	4 58
10	T	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840	5 15	5 33
11	W	Shenstone, poet, died, 1763	5 52	6 12
12	T	Catherine Howard beheaded, 1541	6 31	6 57
13	F	Massacre of Glencoe, 1691	7 12	7 53
		MOON'S CHANGES.—Last Quarter, 11th, 10h. 46m. p.m.	8 29	9 12
		Sunday Lessons.		

MORNING.
8.—Genesis 3, Mark 8.

EVENING.
Genesis 6, Corinthians 4.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

ESQUIREDO.—The Balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca, is the dried juice of a small tree or shrub growing in Syria. It has a warm aromatic taste, and exquisitely aromatic smell. It is very scarce, and is seldom brought to this country except as a curiosity.

MATTHEW L (Liverpool).—Spirits of wine was discovered by the alchemists about the middle of the twelfth century; but ages elapsed before the process of making it became practised as an art.

Z. Z. (Waterford).—The executors are bound to furnish a proper account of the testator's estate, and of the proceeds of the sale thereof to the *cestui que trust*, although the latter are under age, and if they neglect or refuse to do so, they may be compelled by proceeding in Chancery.

MARY.—The name *islinglass* is a corruption of the Dutch word *hyzenblas*, which signifies *air bladder*, being compounded of the verb *hyzen*, to hoist, and the substantive *blas*, a bladder.

A. MASSEY.—The price of a mason's labour when the present St. Paul's was built was from 8d. to 1s. a day according to his skill. Even so late as 1725 the magistracy set the pay of agricultural labourers at 10d. to 1s., and masons, carpenters, and the like sort of artificers, were limited to 1s. per day.

REFLEX.—Sibyls were certain women of antiquity, who pretended to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy, and were consulted on all important occasions.

A. LAB (Bellingham).—A candidate for a place as letter-carrier must be more than twenty-five years of age, and find sureties for his honesty in £30. All the men in the Post-office are now required to work hard.

W. KING.—Mr. Spurgeon is, we believe, about twenty-eight years of age. J. BASSETT (Leeds).—We will see if we can comply with your desire. C. D. (Colchester).—Declined.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

The telegrams which arrive daily from St. Petersburg give us every reason to believe that before long the "tranquillity" which, in the presence of fifty thousand troops, reigns at Warsaw, will by the same influence be diffused throughout the length and breadth of Russian Poland. There can indeed be little doubt regarding the result of an insurrectionary movement in which those who have taken part "are almost children, without arms and undisciplined, and are opposed by an army of one hundred thousand good troops, commanded by experienced officers." But whilst victory is thus speedily about to crown the Russian arms, where, let us ask, is that clemency which ought nowhere to be more conspicuous than in a victor's train? The Emperor has spoken, but it is not of amnesty. On the day after the news of the insurrection reached St. Petersburg he addressed his troops on parade, and whilst expressing, with much emotion, his regret at the events which had taken place in Poland, acquitted the leading classes of the Polish nation of being implicated in the insurrection. The Emperor knew—indeed, we may go further, and say that he must have been prepared for those very events which, nevertheless, he is reported to have so feelingly deplored. The conscription, or, in Russian language, the "partial recruiting," which has occasioned the present outbreak, has been put in operation contrary to the advice—nay, the remonstrances—of some of the Czar's truest and ablest counsellors. They warned him that it would lead to insurrection, but, confident in the strength of his armies and the terror their presence would inspire, he disregarded the warnings. Conscription during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas excited no little disaffection in Poland; but the conscription then was as a thing compared to the engine of oppression which in an unlucky moment Alexander determined to employ. The lottery which previously determined the fate of those destined to serve in the most remote regions of the Russian empire has been discarded. The conscripts under the new system are determined not by chance, but by the will of the authorities. If a man has made himself obnoxious to the Government; if he has had a difference on purely personal grounds with any of the authorities, his name is entered on the fatal list, he is forced away for ever from his relations and his friends. In this country it is scarcely possible to conceive so terrible an abuse of despotic power. Even Russian noblemen, accustomed as they are to see civil liberty treated lightly, protested against such a gross infringement of the plainest rights of humanity. The Grand Duke Constantine, who rules in the name of the Emperor in Poland, determined, however, on carrying out the obnoxious measure. Conscious of the results to which it would inevitably give rise, Warsaw was filled with troops, and in the dead of night the first *razzia* was made upon the unfortunate inhabitants. The Government, which now appeals to the impartial judgment of collective Europe, found it necessary, in the midst of peace, to recruit its army by seizing its citizens when in their beds. A week after the "partial recruiting" commenced, the insurrection, if indeed it deserves the name, broke out to the surprise of none, and least of all of those who garrisoned Warsaw with fifty thousand troops in anticipation of disturbances. Three days later a general order was issued to the army by command of the Emperor, declaring that all rebels taken with arms in their hands should be forthwith tried according to martial law, and that the sentences of death thereupon passed should immediately be carried into effect. Let us hope that this sanguinary order has been published with the sole object of inspiring terror. It is scarcely possible to believe that a Christian prince can meditate the slaughter in cold blood of a number of men whom his own tyranny has goaded into madness. The blood of every man who has fallen during the past ten days lies at the door of those who

have put in execution one of the most gratuitously-despotic measures of which we have ever heard. Is not this sufficient? Must innocent blood continue to flow when the struggling conscripts have been thrown helpless on the ground? In the interest of religion, of justice, of humanity, we hope not.

ANOTHER of the lights of a former time and the landmarks of our own has been removed. To speak of the death of the Marquis of Lansdowne is like speaking of the falling in of a deserted mansion, disused bridge, or venerable but unfrequented fane. He belonged to our generation as little more than a well-preserved relic of two former generations. Without disrespect it may be said he had ceased to live long before he died. But then he began to live so long before even men whom we have buried in the fulness of life and honour. Not only the contemporaries of his youth, but many who were youths when he was well advanced in years, have passed away. Brougham and Lyndhurst are the only great men now living who were over ten years of age when the French Revolution inaugurated the epoch that has changed the face of Europe. Lansdowne was twenty years old when the century was born, and with it, for example, the future historian, essayist, and orator, to whom Lansdowne was patron, friend, and pall-bearer. To think of a life like Macaulay's—so full of brilliancy and achievement—having begun twenty years after that of another man, and finishing three years before his, is to see how equal are the ways of the Power that gives to one length of years, to another energy of nature, and only to a few the questionable blessing of life prolonged beyond faculty or motive. The marquis, again, was an old man when Prince Albert came among us a quiet youth. Yet the prince, twelve months ago, closed his life, leaving the marquis still in a green old age. But for the apparently trifling accident of a fall while walking upon the terraces of his mansion at Bowood, he might have lived on yet to see other strong and busy men carried to their premature graves. As it is, he leaves no great gap, inflicts no sensible loss, but yet will be missed with regret for his historical significance.

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN EDINBURGH.

At the Police-court, Edinburgh, a chimney-sweeper named Skirving, living in Rose-street, was brought up on the charge of murdering his wife by striking her with a poker, from the effect of which she died soon afterwards. Skirving, it was stated, on coming home in a state of intoxication, demanded some money of his wife, who was also the worse for liquor. A quarrel ensued, which was followed by a struggle, and cries of "Police!" as if from a woman, were heard by the neighbours; but the cries, not being long-continued, failed to attract attention. On the following morning, however, Skirving went to the house of a neighbour, Mrs. Auld, and told the person whom he found there (a calman's wife) that he thought his wife was dead. On Auld, her husband, coming home shortly after, he accompanied the prisoner home, and found the deceased lying in her bed, on which there was a large quantity of blood, quite cold and lifeless. Auld remarked to Skirving that he would be hanged for the act. He only replied that he would like a glass of whisky before that. Auld then proposed to go for some whisky, and when he was out informed the police, who forthwith apprehended Skirving. The wounds of the victim were very severe, and are supposed to have been inflicted with a poker or some other heavy weapon. Dr. Littlejohn, who had been sent for, and who examined the body, stated that the woman must have been dead a considerable time; and, on an examination being made, it was found that her head was severely injured, that one of her legs and one of her arms were fractured. Skirving admits he struck her in consequence of her refusal to comply with his demand for a shilling to obtain drink. No other person besides the prisoner and his wife were in the house at the time the crime was committed. The two, it is said, had frequent and violent quarrels. The prisoner was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

BUTLER'S PREREQUISITES.—"Three ships," "two steamers and one barque." These vessels will arrive at Long Wharf to-day, about nine o'clock. They contain the immense wealth accumulated by General Butler and staff, while stationed at New Orleans, which is estimated at about 6,000,000 dols. There are two boots full of diamonds, one tea chest of children's silver mugs, one cradle full of ladies' gold hairpins, two handboxes of pin-cushions, one coat-box of mosaic brooches, two clothes-baskets of altar ornaments, seventeen valises of gold and silver watches, twenty-one strawberry boxes of gold rings (stolen from ladies while walking in the streets), two sugar boxes of silver door-plates and knobs, and stocking full of decanter labels, sixteen cigar boxes of gold and silver ever-pointed pencil cases, twenty-one pianos (one for each of the staff), two church organs (a little out of tune), one hawk, five poodles, six stallions, and various other articles too numerous to mention. Colonel French, on return, will bring the remainder of the loot.—*Boston Evening Globe.*

MORETOLIAN FREE HOSPITAL, DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE STREET, CITY, N. E.—A most interesting ceremony took place in this establishment on Thursday last, in the presence of a large and influential assembly. The occasion was the opening of two New Wards which have been prepared for the reception of Jewish patients. At three o'clock the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, attended by several of his reverend colleagues, proceeded to inspect the several apartments, including the wards (male and female), the kitchen, and receptacle for the dead, with all of which all present expressed their entire satisfaction and approval. Some appropriate Psalms were then intoned by the Rev. A. Barrett, of the Synagogue, and the responses by the choir of the same place, after which the Rev. the Chief Rabbi offered up a most beautiful and impressive prayer for the prosperity of the institution, and for the blessing of God upon all connected with it; and after partaking of some slight refreshment in the board-room, the company separated. Amongst the gentlemen present, we noticed the Revs. A. Levy, A. L. Barnett, Myers, and Asher; Drs. Ramskill, Jones, and Warner; John Gurney Fry, Joseph Fry, S. B. Power, H. E. Murrell, Coleman Defries, R. L. Oguny, E. J. Chance, G. Borlase Childs, and Henry Defries, Esqrs.

A Book is about to be published at Miss Faithfull's Victoria Press, Farringdon-street, entitled "Something New; or, Tales for the Times." This volume will contain new and original stories, numerous, dramatic, sensational, and touching, contributed by Captain Eustace W. Jacob, by whom this volume is edited, William Dalton, Esq., Mrs. Charlotte O'Brien, Thomas Cannon, Esq., Miss A. Robertson, Miss Edith Drewry, J. Barton Worlaston, Esq., Mrs. F. Von Wink, and other popular writers. The entire profits arising from the sale will be given to the Lancashire Relief Fund. We hear that Miss Emily Faithfull is endeavouring to form a library for the use of her young compositors. There are few houses possessed by the well-to-do of the middle classes, in which books do not accumulate nowadays at a most alarming rate. There is a good opportunity of turning new and instructive books to good account. Every one who has read "Toilers and Spinners," in the "Cornhill Magazine," must take an interest in this plan for the employment of women.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Court has been heard a case, Cooke v. Cooke. Frances Judith Cooke prayed for a judicial separation from the Rev. James Young Cooke on the ground of cruelty. The respondent denied the charge, and also pleaded provocation, contumacious, and unreasonable delay in presenting the petition.

Mr. Spinks and Mr. Murphy appeared for the petitioner; the Queen's Advocate and Mr. Aspland for the respondent. Dr. Spinks in opening the case said it was a very painful one from the position and age of the parties. They were married as long ago as April, 1831, and they had eleven children, of whom six sons and three daughters were still living. The respondent was the rector of Semer, in Suffolk, and the owner of the advowson of the rectory, and he also possessed considerable property.

Mrs. Cooke: My father was one of the fellows of Eton. Prior to 1851 I often had unkind language from my husband. In September, 1851, I went to visit my sister Mrs. Richards, at Wootton-Courtney, Somersetshire, and I remained till January, 1852. On my return my husband treated me with unkindness. On one occasion in that winter he violently rubbed my mouth with his hand. There were several other acts of violence, the dates of which I cannot remember. On the 10th of February, 1853, after I had gone up stairs to bed, he followed me into the dressing-room and forced me down into a chair, with my head against a wall, and pressed my face violently, causing great pain. His language was very unkind, but I cannot remember the words. After I was in bed he dragged me across the bed, and kept me in such a painful position that I could scarcely move, and I could only breathe with difficulty for an hour. I believe he was asleep part of the time, but he held me so tightly I could not move. At the end of that time I managed to extricate myself. The next day I left and went to London with Mr. and Mrs. Richards. I did not return to Semer until the 12th of May. In a day or two he was as violent as ever. In October my mother died, and shortly after I came into some property. There were differences between me and my husband, arising out of this separate property. In the early part of 1854 I went to Dr. Maclean's at Colchester. My husband drove me over in the dog-cart and my two daughters went with us. I returned the same day with my husband and one of my daughters. Before we got out of Colchester my husband struck me on the face with the handle of his whip, and he repeated the blow several times before we got home. He pushed me back so that I could scarcely keep my seat in the dog-cart. He also struck me on the hand with his whip-handle. He was very irritating and violent in his language in April and May. In August, 1854, I paid a visit to my sister, Lady Symonds, now Mrs. Mayo. I returned at the end of September. My husband then told me I was not to resume possession of the keys or to manage the housekeeping, which was given to my eldest daughter. A few days after he put her at the head of the table. She was then sixteen years old. In October, 1854, we had company staying in the house. One night my husband was very violent because I had given an order for some candles in the house. He rubbed my face very violently. The next morning I left the room while he was in bed, and went to my daughter's room. When I returned to my room I found he had locked my dressing-room door, where my clothes were, and taken away the key. I could not go down to breakfast. He did not allow me to go into the dressing-room till the middle of the day. In November, 1854, he went to bed first one night. I went to my daughter's room to speak to her. He locked me out of his room, and I passed the night with my daughter. The next night I slept in his room again. He said I was not fit to live down stairs with the family, and his language and conduct were so bad and unkind that for a fortnight I lived by day and I slept by night in the room of Miss White, the governess. He sometimes sent messages to know why I did not return to his room at night. I said that as long as I was not allowed to live down stairs I should not return to his room at night. One day he came to me and said if I would come back to his room I should live down stairs again. I refused for some time, but eventually I gave way to his request. He treated me quietly at first. In the spring of 1855 I again went away on a visit. I had been very ill treated. On the 28th of January, 1855, he attacked me violently in bed, so that my screams brought my two elder daughters and some of the maid-servants to the door. He had pushed me out of bed and hurt me. My daughters wanted to get me out of the room, but he refused. Eventually I did get away and went to the governess's room. He has often pulled my chair from under me. On one occasion when he did so I fell to the ground. The next morning I sent him a note, and I went away from the house. Before going I saw him, and I said I could not stay to be subjected to such insults. I went first to London, and then to my sister, in Somersetshire.

The evidence of Mrs. Cooke was corroborated in many particulars by Miss White, who had lived at Semer as governess from 1818 to 1858, and by Miss Frances Isabella Cooke, the second daughter. They had both seen Mr. Cooke tilt his wife's chair forward and pull off her cap, and Miss Cooke had seen him on one occasion strike her a blow on the nose and make it bleed, and on another occasion hold her on the floor and knock her head against the boards. Miss Cooke was also present when he struck her with the whip-handle in the dog-cart, and next morning Miss White, noticed that her wrists were swollen and her hands bound up, and she could hardly raise her cup to her mouth. Miss White, upon being questioned in cross-examination as to Mrs. Cooke's behaviour, said that the most provoking thing she had ever heard her say to her husband was, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." It appeared that Miss Frances Cooke had not lived with her father since last June. Dr. Mayo was called to prove that in the spring of 1852 Mrs. Cooke was very ill, and that her illness arose in great measure from anxiety at not seeing her children. He had strongly advised her to bring this suit.

The petitioner's case was then closed.

Mr. Cooke, examined, said: At the time of my marriage I was curate of Chelworth, in Suffolk. I remained there till 1838, when my father died. I then succeeded to some property, and became rector of Semer. Disagreements between me and Mrs. Cooke began a few years after that. One subject of disagreement between us was that she wanted me to take lodgings in London, and I objected on the score of expense. About 1850 the Semer Hall property was left me. Mr. and Mrs. Richards came and accused me of meanness, and wanted me to launch out more. The property was a loss instead of an addition to my income. Mrs. Cooke was present at the discussions on this subject, and made remarks similar to those of the Richardses. I explained to them why I declined launching into expenditure. That subject led very materially to quarrels between me and Mrs. Cooke. After some years I took to farming at Semer. Mrs. Cooke objected very much to my doing so. She has said, "You are going off to your stinking farm again." This was another cause of quarrels. She has said she would never have had me if it had not for my great recommendations; that she did not care for me, and she did not believe I had as much money as I was represented to have. She had frequently used expressions of that kind. They irritated me, and led to further quarrels. I have complained about the household management. I once discharged the cook, and Mrs. Cooke thought I had treated her harshly, and we had quarrels on that account. I have also complained to Mrs. Cooke about her management of the children. I objected to their being allowed to go out one morning when it was very cold. She said she had sent them out to please me. She had complained of my niggardly habits in the presence of my two eldest daughters during the last two or three years before she left. She has said she could not get money enough from me. [The various acts of violence of which Mrs.

Cooke had spoken in her evidence were then separately repeated to Mr. Cooke, and he gave a distinct denial to each of them.] Mr. Cooke admitted that he had put his hand over her face on more than one occasion, and once she bit his finger and made it bleed. When they had both been very angry he had stroked her face without violence, and without putting her to pain, saying, as he did it, "Gently—be quiet!" and words to that effect. On one occasion, in 1853, when Mrs. Cooke was present, Mrs. Richards had called him a "ranter," and Mr. Richards had said he was a tyrannical brute. Mrs. Cooke joined in. They complained of him for not allowing her to go out and see a relative who was ill. He said if that was the case he should not object to her going, and she went. He remembered going to Colchester, and returning in the dog-cart, with his wife and one of his daughters. They had an altercation about money; but he denied that he had struck her on the face with his whip-handle. He did point the handle of the whip at her, and she kept putting it away with her hand. He did not strike her on the hand, or use any violence of any kind to her. He never heard of her hands or face being hurt until yesterday. One night in November, 1854, she did not come to her bedroom, and he bolted the door. After some time, between twelve and one o'clock, she came and gave a very gentle rap. He did not open the door immediately, and she went away. When she returned home on one occasion he ordered the best spare room to be prepared for her, and told her she might have it for herself if she would leave him alone, and not interfere with the arrangements of the house. When she returned home on another occasion, the little room was the only one for her to occupy, and he told her she might have it if she liked. He had often told her that his room was the proper place for her to sleep in. Children and guests had slept in the little room. He had objected to her sleeping in Miss White's room or her daughter's room. On one occasion he had followed her into Miss White's room, and said she should not stop there. She threw herself on a chair, and there was a great noise, and his daughters and the servants came. He took the housekeeping from her because he was not satisfied with her management—when friends came to dinner no preparation was made. One morning at breakfast they were arguing about something, and they were standing side by side. He removed the chair in which she was going to sit, and she fell to the ground. He did not see that she was about to sit. Sometimes he had told her to go out of the room, and he had taken hold of her chair, but he had never shaken it so violently that she would have fallen if she had not risen. The reasons of her going away at last was that the sheets were taken off her own bed, and she refused to return to his room. He never heard that he was accused of cruelty until the petition was filed. Since his two eldest daughters visited their mother about two years ago, they had scarcely ever spoken in his presence.

The Judge Ordinary said the case was one of an extremely distressing character. It involved direct contradictions in evidence, and charges of gross falsehood on one side, and of heinous cruelty on the other. It was necessary that he should consider carefully the points that had been raised, lest any misapprehension of his language should mislead practitioners as to what was really sufficient ground for rejecting a petition where cruelty had been committed. Judgment deferred.

THE PROCEDURE OF A RUSSIAN POLICE OFFICE.

A LETTER which appears in the *Kolokol* gives a painfully vivid idea of the way in which accused persons are treated in a Russian police-office. The writer was accused, falsely by his own account, of having distributed in a Samogitian village copies of a national hymn objectionable to Government. "Shortly after, I was arrested in the capital of All the Russias, and placed before the third section of His Majesty's private Chancellery—this is but an euphemistic appellation for what should be called the central police-office. I was confronted with a spy, who deposed to my having distributed a Russian translation of Kowuo. This I denied having ever made, printed, or given away. The colonel, who examined me first, tried to obtain a confession by means of paternal admonition, and failing to effect this threatened me with corporal punishment. I smiled at his malice, fancying that the age of torture had passed. Upon this he had me taken to another room, where I found four soldiers waiting for me with rods ready prepared. Again there was a paternal admonition, to which I lent a deaf ear. 'Take hold of him,' said the colonel, the command being instantly executed by his trusty myrmidons. Another admonition, another pause. 'Now, boys,' exclaimed the colonel, 'go at him with a will.' And go they did. I received some twenty lashes, when the colonel entreated me with gentle voice and friendly language to yield and make a full confession. Remaining silent, I was treated to another chastisement. But there must be an end to everything, and so there was in the present case. I was set at liberty immediately after, and forbidden to leave the capital, being placed at the same time under the strictest supervision of the police. At present I am an exile. Such are the consequences of coming under the attention of the third section of his Majesty's private Chancellery."

A FORTUNE MADE IN A DAY.—A splendid prize has just been picked up by the captain and crew of the *Annie Vernon*, a steamer trading between Newport, Monmouthshire, and other ports. While on her voyage off Holyhead she fell in with a large East Indian man, which had been abandoned, took her in tow, and brought her in safety to the Anables, Mr. Jackson, chief mate, being placed on board to take possession. She was laden with teakwood and rice, and the cargo alone is valued at £70,000. The salvage will consequently yield to the captain such a sum as will enable him to retire, and the other officers and men will each have a handsome share. The vessel is supposed to have been deserted by her crew during the fearful gales at the commencement of the week.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—Sir Robert Peel has been delivering a lecture at the Faculty Reading Club. It was *de omnibus rebus*, but the ostensible subject was "wood, with reference to the Great Exhibition." The right honourable baronet managed to connect with that subject the following rather decided opinions on the American war:—He said he was one of those who hoped, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other (cheers), for he was convinced that such a course would tend to further the emancipation of the slaves (cheers), for this simple reason—If they saw the continent again united they would see again confirmed the state of things which existed before the breaking out of the war. Then there was the odious and abominable proclamation of President Lincoln, in which he said, "You who are rebels, your slaves will be emancipated, but you states that remain united shall keep your slaves." (Cheers.) He said that if they followed the course of the battles which had taken place, they might almost fancy they saw the God of Battles fighting for the South. At all events, the courage, vigour, the patriotism with which the South had fought were certainly a strong proof of the existence of a feeling on the part of the South that they were fighting in a good and true cause. He should, as a member of parliament, be glad to be able to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a Government headed by a man who was the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which by acknowledging the independence of the South led also to the emancipation of the slave. (Cheers.) They would, by recognition, put an end to the most wicked and most abominable traffic which he believed in his heart, the councils of hell imagined for the degradation of a very large portion of the human race. (Loud cheers.)

THE DISASTER AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

On Saturday afternoon the coroner's investigation into the circumstances through which Sarah Smith met her death was opened by Dr. Lankester and a jury at Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. Edward Morgan, house surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, said he saw deceased when admitted to the hospital on the previous Friday week. She was extensively burned on the face, neck, and front, forehead, back, and chest both arms, and one-third of the whole surface of the body. She never rallied, and she sank on Wednesday at a quarter before six o'clock at night. The cause of death was exhaustion caused by burns. Most of the internal viscera were congested, but there was no inflammation. She said nothing of the cause of the accident.

William Harris said he was super-master of the Princess's Theatre. He superintended the extra ballet. He saw the accident. It happened on the prompt or the left side from the audience. He was standing on the right or O. P. side. He saw Mrs. Hunt, one of the extra ballets, in flames. She ran to the first entrance on the prompt side, but she did not pass out. She passed Miss White, and in passing Miss Smith set fire to her. Mr. Roxby followed Mrs. Hunt, threw her down, and with his Inverness cape put the fire out. The deceased wore more skirts than were usual. The outside skirt was supplied to the ballet by the manager. He believed the outside skirt had been dipped in a solution to prevent fire, but he was not positive. It was the night before the dresses had to be altered, and he accounted for the fire by supposing that the inflammable qualities had worn out. He was not aware that on the evening of the accident there were any other than the ordinary appliances to put out fire. There were firemen in the building.

Mr. Robert Roxby said, he was stage-manager of the theatre. He did not see the clothes of the girls on fire. When he heard the first scream of the girls he was standing on the prompt side. Mrs. Hunt ran off the stage to the first wing. He seized her and tried to tear off the clothes, and finding he could not extinguish the flames he threw his Inverness cloak around her. The fire hose was always ready for fire, but there were no special arrangements. He thought damp blankets on each side of the stage would be desirable. In the present case he did not think that if there had been rugs at hand the fire could have been extinguished. It was very difficult to catch a person who was on fire.

Idea Edison, 1, William-street, Kennington-park, said she was a ballet girl at the theatre. She saw Mrs. Hunt on fire. She was standing next her, and cried out "Annie, you are on fire." She screamed and ran away. She did not see Miss Smith catch fire. She did not think the fire was caused by the gas. It was, she thought, from the thin plates or light pans. She (witness) ran to the back of the stage. The management provided the out-lie skirts. She had never thought of trying whether the skirts were inflammable or not. Miss Huggins supplied the skirt. It was blue drapery, but not the outside tarlatan skirt that took fire. The drapery over her shoulders first caught.

William Randle said he was a firework artist at the theatre. He made the lights burned to produce the illuminating effects in the theatre. Eight of the illuminating lights were burning at the time of the accident, four on each side. He lighted the lights with a wax taper. The lights were green and red. He did not use gunpowder, and the lights threw out no sparks. Here the witness exhibited one of the tin pans, and said they were placed two feet from the girls. Sometimes the match of the fuse would sputter, but he did not see any sputtering when the accident occurred. The match was made with cotton, saturated with gunpowder. He saw Mrs. Hunt pass him in flames. He had lighted the lights for thirty years, and had never seen the fuse sparkle. He had no idea of how the fire occurred. It had not happened from the gas. The most probable theory was that the fire had occurred by sparks from the match, but he could not say whether it had been so or not. He had now introduced another system of lighting the lights.

William Aitken said he was a property man at the theatre. He held a light at the third wing, and Mrs. Hunt was between him and Mr. Randle. He did not see her take fire. Did not think any sparks from his fuse had caused the fire. His light could not drop out, as it was tied in. He lighted the light with a taper. He was sure he did not use a lucifer. He held the third light, and Mr. Randle the second. The dress could not have caught fire from the other lights. It was therefore most probable that the dress had caught fire either from his light or from Mr. Randle's.

After some conversation it was arranged that the coroner and Dr. Morgan should proceed to where Mrs. Hunt was lying, to get any evidence she could give.

Upon the return of the coroner, he said he had seen Mrs. Hunt, and that she had said the first idea she had of being on fire was from an intense heat she felt behind her. She turned round, but could not see the fire. She thought it most probable that her dress must have caught from a spark from the young man's fire-pan. She could not say if any one was to blame. She had performed at many theatres before, and she never knew of any one being unprovided with remedies for fires taking place amongst the members of the ballet. There were always wet blankets kept at the wings. On one occasion, when she was dancing at the Surrey Theatre, she caught fire, and by these wet blankets her life was saved.

Mr. Henry William Lindus, lessee of the theatre, said he had not seen the accident. If anybody was in a theatre for three months he would see how difficult it was to make the people take proper care of themselves. Since the accident had occurred appliances for putting out fires had been provided in the theatre, such as damp blankets, rugs, mops, &c. During Mr. Keen's management arrangements for putting out fire, had been put in force in the theatre; but Mr. Harris had abolished the whole thing, and this might account for no such arrangements being in operation when the accident occurred. He did not know whether the dresses worn by the girls were inflammable or not.

After some further evidence of minor importance, the Coroner summed up, and the jury, without requiring the court to be cleared, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." They also passed the following resolution:—"The jury wish also to express their opinion that sufficient precaution was not taken at the Princess's Theatre to extinguish any accidental fire of the clothes of the corps de ballet. They also strongly urge the necessity of rendering articles of linen and cotton clothes fireproof by the manufacturer and the laundress."

The survivor from this melancholy accident will be, at the best, maimed and scarred for life, and it is doubtful whether or not she will ever be able to resume her avocation. Mrs. Hunt continues to improve. The burns on the upper part of her body and on the arms, especially the latter, are of the most terrible description. The object of the surgeons, now that their patient has passed the crisis of actual danger, will be to prevent muscular contraction of the limbs, which will, as soon as possible, be placed in splints.

"THE OUT FINGER."

This is one of Wilkie's best pictures. It explains itself at a glance, and tells its own story.

LAWFUL FORGING.—A very curious advertisement appears in the *New York Times* of the 15th ult. It runs as follows:—"Confederate (rebel) Money.—Fac-simile Confederate Treasury notes so exactly like the genuine, that where one will pass current the other will pass equally as well. Five hundred dollars in Confederate notes of all denominations sent free by mail on the receipt of five dollars by W. E. Hilton, 11, Spruce-street, N.Y."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.



BURNING THE CONSCRIPT PAPERS IN WARSAW.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The first engraving represents the burning in a suburb of Warsaw of the Russian Government's conscription papers, which are the police officers' authorities for carrying off the youth of Poland to forced service in the Russian army. The second engraving

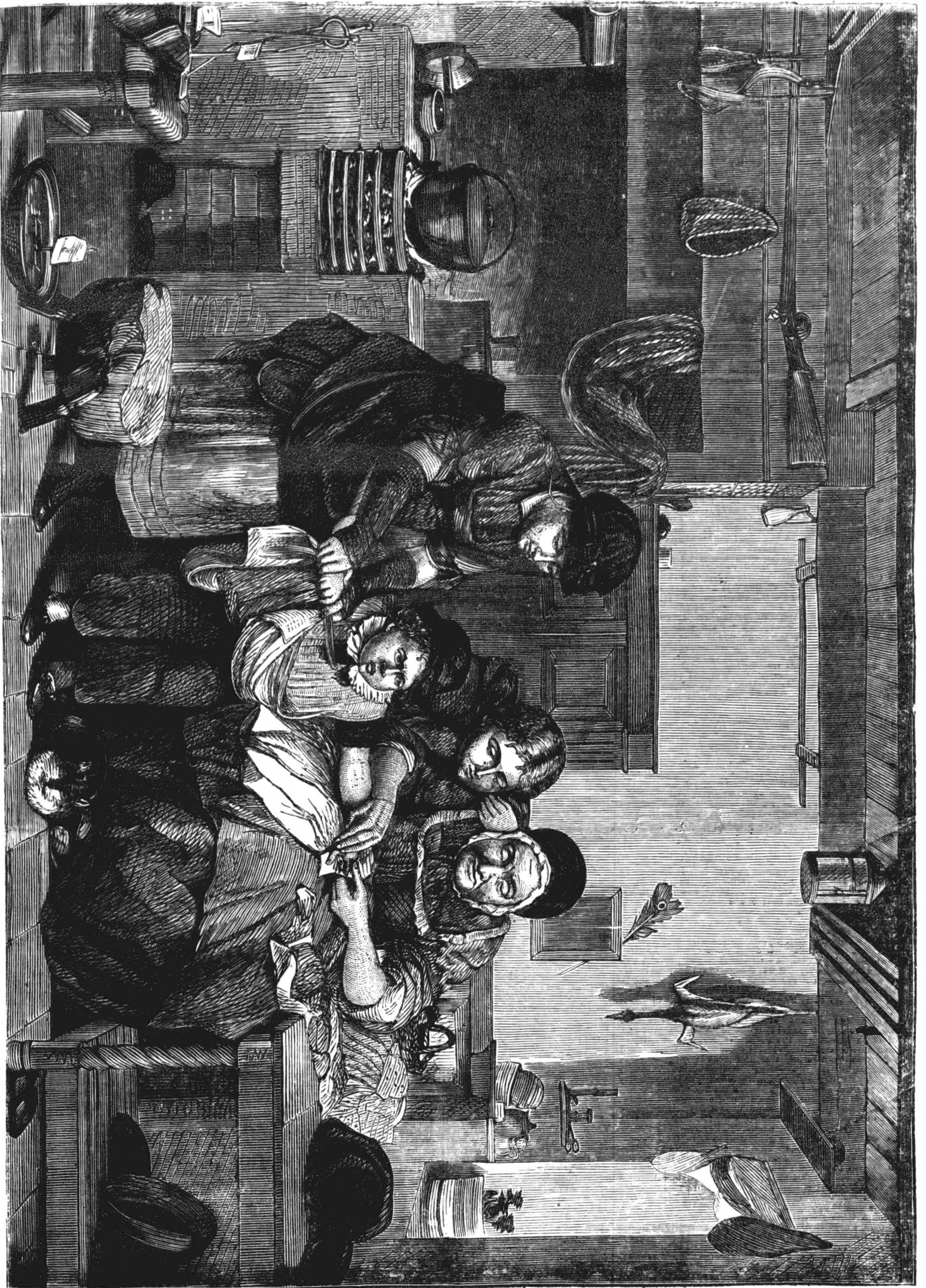
represents an attack of the Russian infantry and artillery on a body of insurgents at Modlin.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Prince Wales, Princes-square, Lambeth, on Thomas Constable, police in-

spector. Deceased, who had been subject to heart disease, had been most excited by attending the recent inquest connected with the late murder in China-walk, Lambeth. On the Thursday evening he went to bed complaining of slight pain in the chest, and on the following morning he suddenly expired. Verdict—Death from natural causes.



CHARGE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ON POLISH INSURGENTS.



THE CUT FINGER. (See page 270.)

Theatricals, Music, etc

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—"The Bohemian Girl," "Love's Triumph," "Maritana," and "Satanella," have this week preceded the pantomime. The morning performance of the pantomime continues to attract a full house.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothorn's *Lord Dunsinore* is as popular as ever.

LYCEUM.—The "Duke's Motto" draws liberal patronage, especially from the higher classes of society. M. Fechter's performance of *Henry de Logardeg* makes a deep impression on his audiences, whose complimentary tribute he nightly receives.

PRINCESS'S.—The comic drama of "One Good Turn Deserves Another," with Miss A. Sedgwick as the Blacksmith's wife, together with the excellent pantomime of "Riquet with the Tuft," fills the house to overflowing.

ADELPHI.—Miss M. Wilton, as the Little Treasure, has proved a treasure to the management, to judge from the crowded houses.

OLYMPIC.—"Camilla's Husband" is still performed here with unabated attraction.

VICTORIA.—"The Shadow on the Hearth, now playing here, is one of the greatest hits achieved by this house for some time past.

PAVILION.—A new sensational drama, entitled "Night; or, Perils on the Alps," has been played with great success at this house.

The pantomimes are still sufficiently attractive to fill the principal theatres with well pleased audiences, without calling on the managers to provide novelties.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—1,000 to 30 agst Mr. Monk's Beachy Head, (t); 1,000 to 30 agst Mr. J. Smith's Queen of Spain (t); 1,000 to 30 agst Mr. E. Hunt's Misfortune (t and off);

CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Stradella (t); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Greville's Anfield (t); 28 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Le Marchal (t); 45 to 1 agst Mr. J. Hill na Ben Webster (t); 40 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Dusk (t); 50 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Zetland (t).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (t and off); 4 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off); 11 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Brick (off); 15 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Pratique (t); 15 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Michael Scott (t); 100 to 6 agst Mr. E. Brayley's Tom Fool (t and off).

DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Olifden (t and off); 9 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off); 10 to 8 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (t and off); 22 to 1 agst Mr. E. Brayley's Tom Fool (t); 25 to 1 agst Captain Lane's Blue Maule (off); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Carnival (off); 28 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (t); 28 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (off); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Whitaker's King of Utopia (t); 40 to 1 agst Sir H. de Vaux's Taje (t); 40 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Michael Scott (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Mr. Hill's Munich (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Mr. Capel's Bright Cloud (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (t); Lord Glasgow's Clarion (t); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. Penton's Overstone (t); 10 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's lot (t to £50).

FOOT RACE BETWEEN LANG AND MILLS.—The long-expected encounter for the ten-mile champion's cup and a stake of £50 between Wm Lang, of Middlesborough, and E. Mills, of London, came off on Monday afternoon, at Mr. Baum's pedestrian ground, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators. The men have before contended for this trophy (Sept. 1, 1862), when Mills gave up at seven and a half. Since then Mills has twice proved victorious for the six-mile belt, which has become his private property. Lang is a fine young fellow, 23 years of age, standing about 5 feet 9 inches, weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ stone. Mills is nearly 27 years of age, standing 5 feet 4 inches, and weighs about 8 stone. He trained in company with W. Richards, the Welshman, while Lang took up his quarters, on his arrival in London, at Jesse Smith's. A good deal of interest had been excited in this affair, both men being matched with Deerfoot over the same distance of ground. The time appointed for the start was half-past three o'clock, and punctual to the time the men appeared on the course, which they had to make the circuit of 63 times (less 80 yards) to complete the ten miles. Mills was waited on by Sam Barker and Richards, Lang having Jesse Smith for his attendant. At the appointed signal they started off at a very good pace, each having an alternate lead of two yards, until the last, when Lang put on the high pressure and won by about ten yards.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

This venerable Whig nobleman died on Saturday, at his country seat of Bowood, and by his death one of the few links that connect the present generation with the great names of Fox and Pitt has been removed. He was born in 1780, and was consequently in his eighty-third year. He entered the House of Commons as soon as he attained his majority, and in his twenty-sixth year was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Fox's Administration, and from that time till within the last few years, he has ever held a prominent position in political life. His death was accelerated by a fall he had while walking on his own terrace at Bowood, by which he cut his head rather sharply. It was thought that no serious consequence would ensue, but unfavourable symptoms set in, and he gradually sank till Saturday, when he died.

Right Hon. Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, K.G., Marquis of Lansdowne, was descended from an old Irish family, who held the baronies of Kerry and Lixnaw as far back as the twelfth century, and was only son, by his second marriage, of the first marquis, who, as Earl of Shelburne, was Premier of the Coalition Ministry of 1782, and was created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784. Lord Henry Petty was born July 2, 1780, and at an early age was sent to Westminster School. On leaving school he spent some time at Edinburgh, under Dugald Stewart, in whose society he became deeply indoctrinated with Liberal principles. In the Speculative Society of the northern metropolis, in which Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and most other Liberals of that day first sharpened their oratorical weapons, he practised his skill in debate. Having finished his course of studies at Edinburgh, he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1801, without offering himself as a candidate for university distinctions. Having travelled for a few months upon the Continent, in company with M. Dupont, he prepared himself for entering upon public life, and soon after reaching his majority was returned to parliament for the family borough of Calne, in Wiltshire. In 1804 he made his maiden speech upon the affairs of Ireland. The Liberal party at this time were in opposition, and under the working of the Bank Restriction Act the Irish community was threatened with serious losses from the extensive issue of paper money from private banks. Though at that time he was little more than twenty-four years of age, his speech was remarkable for the soundness and clearness of his views on the general economic bearings of the currency question, and thus he showed that he was no unworthy descendant of the great Sir Walter Petty, the father of the science of political economy in this country. In the following year Lord Henry Petty added the reputation of an orator to that of an economist and an incipient statesman. Pitt, who was still Premier, defended his

friend Lord Melville against the charge of official corruption, and he was assailed with severity by Lord Henry Petty. The speech is said to have taken the house by surprise, and to have established the fame of its author as a parliamentary orator. Pitt died within the year; with his death his party was broken up, and the Whigs, under Fox and Grenville, came into office. In this Ministry, which is familiarly known as that of "all the talents," Lord Henry Petty was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time was returned to parliament as member for the University of Cambridge, in the place of Pitt. The duration of Lord Grenville's Ministry was scarcely sufficient to test his capabilities as a financier; but on looking back over the history of the last half century, we find the name of Lord Lansdowne actively associated with all the leading members of the Whig party, such as the abolition of slavery, which he at first advocated in 1808, and again by specific motion in 1814 and 1821. He was also a consistent advocate of the repeal of the penal laws, and the granting of Catholic emancipation; and on this subject his views were entitled to greater weight on account of the extent of his landed property in Ireland, and his consequent acquaintance with the state of things in that country. This was the question on which the Grenville Administration suffered shipwreck, the introduction of Lord Howick's Religious Test Bill proving a fatal blow. Lord Henry Petty was obliged, of course, to resign office with his party, and with offices he lost, what he valued far more, his seat for Cambridge University, and sat for a few months as M.P. for Camelford, when he was transferred to the House of Peers, the marquise of Lansdowne devolving upon him by the death of his half-brother. In 1820 he anticipated the measures of the present day by a speech in favour of free trade, and the removal of the shackles from commerce at home and abroad; in 1822 he brought forward a motion for the consideration of the sufferings and grievances of Ireland; and in 1824 he strongly urged upon the Government of Lord Liverpool the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the Brazilian republics. In 1828, when Mr. Canning took office, Lord Lansdowne responded to his call, and became Home Secretary; under his successor, Lord Goderich, he held the seals of the Foreign Department, but the short duration of the Ministry gave him scarcely time to develop his capacity in the wide range of foreign politics. After remaining in opposition to the Duke of Wellington from 1829 to 1831, he took office under Earl Grey, as Lord President of the Council, in which position his judgment and experience were of great service to his party; and he aided in carrying the Reform Bill through each of its successive stages. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel Lord Lansdowne became the recognised leader of the Opposition of the House of Lords—a position in which his courtesy and generous disposition found full scope for their display, and they were always exercised in such a way as to conciliate the respect and esteem of his opponents. Though during Lord John Russell's tenure of office he had held the Presidency of the Council, and had gone into opposition with him on the advent of Lord Derby, yet he refused the reins of Government, and suffered them to pass into the hands of Lord Aberdeen in December, 1851, though requested by the Queen herself to undertake the Premiership; he consented, however, to hold a seat in the Cabinet without office, as the Duke of Wellington had done in that of Sir Robert Peel. The influence of Lord Lansdowne upon his party had been of late years Conservative in its bearing; the advocate for fifty years of liberal and enlightened measures, he was satisfied with the course that the ship had made, and had no wish to hasten on her progress faster than the natural course of events that carried her along. By his wife, a daughter of the late Earl of Rochester, who died in the April of 1851, the marquis had an only daughter, wife of the Hon. J. R. Howard, and two sons, of whom the elder, William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, died in 1836, while M.P. for Calne; the younger, the Earl of Shelburne, the late Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was called in 1856 to the Upper House in his father's barony of Wycombe, after having represented Calne since the general election of 1837.

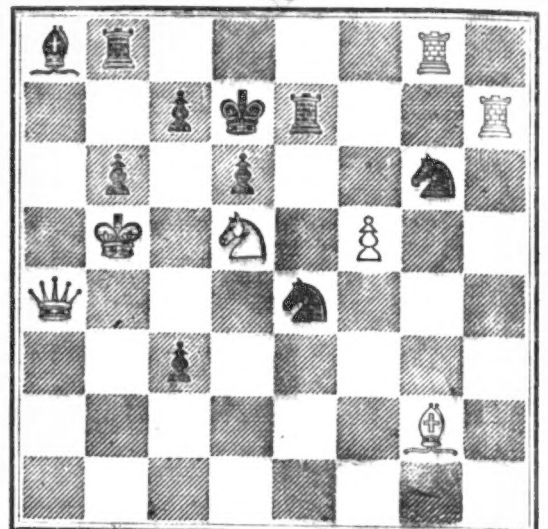
SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SIR ROBERT GYLL.

On Monday a case came before the bench of magistrates at petty sessions sitting at Hampton, in which Sir Robert Gyll, of Feltham, near Staines, was the defendant, and a young girl named Hannah Crow, aged 16, was the complainant, wherein she charged the defendant with committing a violent and indecent assault upon her on Saturday the 6th of December last. Hannah Crow said she was sixteen years old, and on the 6th of December she went to Sir Robert Gyll's house at Feltham, for some money owing for needlework. It was about twelve o'clock in the day. Lady Gyll told her to go down to fetch some artichokes which had been promised to her (complainant's) mother, and on going down the garden she saw Sir Robert digging. He sent the gardener away, and then gave her two pieces of cake, and asked her to take some wine, which she at first refused, but on being pressed took a little, which he poured into a glass from a round bottle. He then asked her if she had a sweetheart, and took hold of her frock, and attempted to take indecent liberties with her. She cried out and threatened to smack his face, when he let go of her frock, and she held out her apron, into which he put some artichokes. She went home, told her parents what had occurred. She trembled very much when she got home, and afterwards became very ill. A medical man attended her, and she did not leave her bed for a fortnight. The girl's father and other witnesses having been examined, Sergeant Ballantine, for the defendant, urged that the girl's tale was inconsistent; but even if the bench believed it they would not send the case for trial, but consider the imposition of a fine sufficient to meet the ends of justice. The bench deliberated for some time, and the chairman (Sir John Gibbons) said: "We have very carefully considered this case, and it is the opinion of one of the bench that the defendant should be sent for trial. Amongst the other five there is a great difference of opinion as to whether we should send the defendant to prison without a fine, or impose the highest fine the law allows. The majority (three out of five) are for that course, and we therefore fine the defendant the sum of £5 with all costs. I may say, for my own part, I should have sent the defendant to prison without the option of paying any fine. The fine and costs, amounting to £7 14s. 6d., was then paid, and on leaving the court the defendant was taken with a violent fit, and required medical assistance."

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—On Saturday, Joseph Backland, aged sixteen, the son of a miller living near Stafford, Piddletrenthide, and Robert Churchill, were charged before Mr. Elliott, at Dorchester, by Mr. Bent, the inspector of police of the South-Western Railway Company, with placing three chairs on the line, and fixing them on the metals, about two miles from the Dorchester Railway Station. The engine-driver, Ford, proved that he saw the chairs about thirty yards off, and, putting on the steam, drove through them. The chairs fortunately gave way. Had he not put the steam on to the full power, the engine must have run off the line, and the loss of life would, in all probability, have been very great. Mr. Thomas Bent proved that he had examined the line and the engine, and found such indications as would be produced by chairs being placed on the metals. The fragments of three chairs were found scattered all over the ballasting, having been literally smashed up by the weight of the engine being put on at full speed. A witness proved seeing the two prisoners come up from the line to their carts by the bridge, and on cross-examination by Mr. Bent, who appeared for the company, they acknowledged that they had put the chairs in the position referred to. The bench fully committed the prisoners for trial at the assizes.

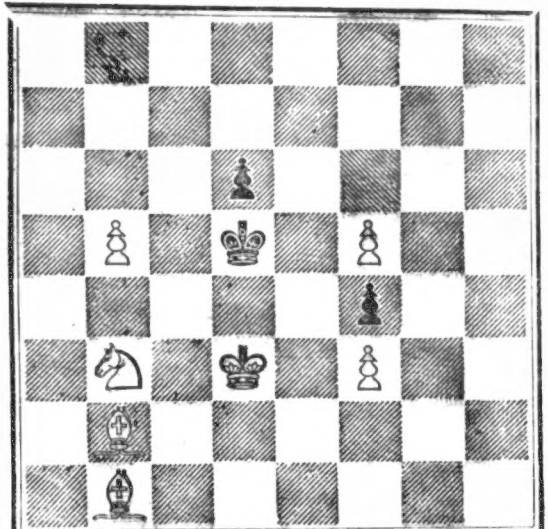
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 88.—By HEAR T. Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 89.—By G. W. F., of Hull. Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in four moves.

G. W. F.—If you require an earlier reply than we can afford through the medium of our chess column, you must send us your address, together with a postage stamp.

W. CARTER.—We reported upon your problem in No. 71 of the News. We will give those now sent early attention.

M. HILL.—We are obliged by your communication, but the facts connected with Carten's publication of the work referred to are almost universally known to chess players.

T. JOY.—A very creditable effort for one so young in chess play, but like all first attempts of the kind, unsuited for publication.

W. BELL (Folkestone).—1. There is no rule compelling you to give your adversary notice of your having checked his Queen. 2. The King, although he has been checked, may Castle, provided that neither he nor the particular Castle has been moved.

W. LIVESAY.—In the position which you have submitted, the Pawn could have played two squares, notwithstanding that in so doing it passed a square commanded by an adverse Bishop; but had a Black Pawn stood on the square occupied by the bishop, it would have been legal for that Pawn to have taken en passant the Pawn playing two squares.

T. M.—Kt to Q B 4 seems a likely move in the problem to which you allude; but we believe it to be unavailing.

CONVICTION OF A WHOLESALE COINER, AT THE OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.

GEORGE VINPANY, 48, a little humpbacked man, described as a jeweller, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of feloniously having in his possession a mould calculated to fabricate counterfeit sovereigns. It appeared from a statement made by Mr. Brennan, who was formerly an inspector of police, but who is now specially attached to the Mint, and engaged in the detection of offences against the coin, that the prisoner has for a great many years been most actively employed in connection with such offences, and he was convicted in 1848 of an offence of this description, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. He, however, obtained his liberty in about five years and a half, and it appeared that he immediately recommenced his old occupation, but his proceedings were conducted with so much caution and ignity that it was not until very recently that the police were enabled to get hold of him, and as Brennan somewhat naively observed, "He had never had so much trouble with a man in his life," as he had had with the prisoner. When he was taken into custody a great number of letters were found in his possession that had been sent from different parts of the country, applying for counterfeit money, and there appeared to be no doubt that the prisoner was an active agent in disseminating counterfeit coin throughout all parts of the kingdom. In the room where the prisoner was taken into custody there were found several moulds, made of much better materials, and capable of fabricating counterfeit coin of a superior character, than those ordinarily made use of by coiners, and other articles which showed clearly that the prisoner was an adept at his nefarious calling. It was also stated that the prisoner had been charged, with one of the men who was tried last session for being concerned in the robbery of the Bank of England note paper, with uttering forged notes. The Common Sergeant observed that it would be merely a waste of time to address any remarks to a man like the prisoner. It was clear that he was determined to break the laws, and although he had evaded detection for some time, he had at last found, as was always the case, that the law was too strong for him. He then sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

GUILDHALL.

A WONDERFUL LIKENESS.—A MOTHER NOT TO KNOW HER SON.—William Watson and Robert Marshall were charged before Alderman Finnis with being concerned with two others not in custody in stealing a roll of cloth, of the value of £15, from the premises of Mr. McGregor, wholesale warehouseman, of Cheapside. It appeared that Rowland and Adams, two City officers, saw five young fellows together in Skinner-street, and observing one of them carrying a roll of cloth, they accosted them and asked them where they were going with it. The one who was carrying the cloth immediately threw it down and ran away, as did also two of the other three. The prisoner Watson, however, made no attempt to escape, and the officers secured him, as one of the other men referred to him as knowing all about the matter. Ultimately they apprehended Marshall, whose mother attended, and said he was at home on the day that he was alleged to have been concerned stealing the cloth, and explained that there was another young man living in the neighbourhood so like Marshall that she had several times addressed him, believing for the moment that it was her own son. Two officers proved former convictions against Watson, who indignantly denied the fact, and said he was not in England at the time, as he was on the block of Gibraltar, and was not discharged from her Majesty's service until after the period at which it was now alleged he had been convicted. Alderman Finnis said he supposed the prisoner had been transported, and served part of his time at Gibraltar, and therefore considered himself in her Majesty's service. (Laughter.) This suggestion seemed to please the prisoner, for he smiled in a very significant manner, but did not offer to contradict the imputation. Alderman Finnis said there was sufficient evidence to justify him sending the case for trial, and the prisoners were committed accordingly.

BOW STREET.

CATCHING A FLAT.—Charles Madden, George Dray, Charles Isitt, and William Turner were charged under the following circumstances:—Pat Cunningham, a groom, said that he was going to Drury Lane Theatre, when he met the prisoner Isitt, who asked him the way to Covent-garden. He replied that he did not know, and that he was going to Drury-lane. Isitt said he would go there, too, and accompanied him to the pit entrance. On arriving there he suggested that it was too soon to get in, as it was only a quarter to six, and that they had better first have something to drink. The witness at first refused, but Isitt persuaded him, and they went to a public-house, where they met Dray, and entered into conversation with him. Dray said that he had lent his watch to a young woman whom he met in a public-house, that she had gone off with it, that he was about to go in search of her, and offered Isitt £5 to accompany him. Isitt at once agreed. The witness declined to join them, saying that he wanted to go to the theatre; but they pressed him very much and left him to go. Eventually he went with them to another public-house. Here they fell in with the other two prisoners, and the four began to play at some game which he did not understand, and in which he refused to join. They were betting on this game, and in the course of the play Dray exhibited a handful of what appeared to be sovereigns, about forty or fifty. The witness suspected, from the glances he saw them exchange, that they had some design upon him, and upon Dray asking him for change of a sovereign he said that he had no money; but being further pressed, he gave Dray two half-sovereigns for a sovereign. It was a genuine sovereign, and he had it still. Isitt presently asked him for the loan of two sovereigns, to be returned when the game was finished, and again, after refusing, he was persuaded to comply. When he demanded his money back Isitt refused to give it up, saying that he had won it. Dray then "saw to it" asking him the time, and, after some persuasion, he produced his silver watch, which the prisoners unanimously decided to be his. He declined to take it as silver, and they proposed to test the question by taking it to a pawnbroker's to see what he would lend upon it. After again showing reluctance he allowed Madden to take him to a pawnbroker's, where he was in the act of pledging the watch when Sergeant Holmes came in, and advised him not to do so. Sergeant Holmes, of the Division, stated that a little before seven o'clock he saw Madden outside a pawnbroker's shop in Lang-acre. Suspecting from his previous knowledge of the man that something wrong was going on, he went into the pawnbroker's, whereupon Madden "bolted." The witness followed to Ackerly, 48 F., who was with him, to go after him, and Ackerly apprehended him and took him to the station. Meanwhile the witness, having heard the prosecutor's story, went with him to the Nag's Head public-house, in James-street, where he found the other three. They attempted to get away, but he kept the door till a constable was fetched. All the time he was waiting they continued to throw on the floor bank notes of money and counters or tokens, and on his stopping to pick up a portion they tried to get away. They offered to give the prosecutor his money back, but the witness advised him not to take it. With the help of a constable he took them to the station-house. There were found on them a "Bank of England" note and an American five-dollar note. The prisoners were all well known, and had been in custody before for the same sort of thing. Mr. Corrie said that if they were the worst characters in England, and a man was fool enough to lend them money, they could not be punished for that. He did not think he ever saw so foolish a man as the defendant. The £2 must be given up to him, and the prisoners must be discharged.

CLARENCEWELL.

A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.—James Crawford, a young man about 20 years of age, was summoned before Mr. Barker, at the instance of Mary Ann Allen, to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of an illegitimate child of which she alleged him to be the father. Mr. John Wakeling appeared for the defendant. From the statement of the complainant, a respectable-looking and good-looking young woman, it appeared that about two years ago she left Norfolk and obtained a situation at Deptford. There she made the acquaintance of the defendant, and accepted him as her young man. After a short time he promised her marriage, and then seduced her. The result of their intimacy was that she a short time since gave birth to a male child, which was exactly like its father. (A laugh.) She had seen the defendant since, and he had given her £2. She asked him to keep his promise and marry her, but that he said he could not do on account of his mother, who said she did not think he was man enough, at all events, at present, to be encumbered with a wife. (A laugh.) She lived in hopes that he would yet marry her, or that some other man would. (A laugh.) Mr. Wakeling severely cross-examined the complainant as to her intimacy with other men, but as he failed to elicit anything material, he asked the magistrate not to make the order for the full amount, as the defendant was a poor man and out of work. Mr. Barker made an order for the full amount, viz., 2s. 6d. per week and costs. It was here intimated that as the child was so much like its father, it had better be produced in court. This was done, and it being a fine bouncing boy, Mr. Wakeling said, amid much laughter, that his client, he should think, would not mind 2s. 6d. per week for such a chubby little fellow.

A FIT CASE FOR THE DIVORCE COURT.—What is Desertion?—Mr. Beard attended, and applied on the part of a lady, for an order for the protection of her earnings against her husband and his creditors, such property, &c., being acquired since the desertion of her husband. Mr. Beard stated that about June, 1856, the husband left his home under the pretext of going to look for work. The wife at that time had one child, about twelve months old. He never returned to her, neither had he ever allowed her any maintenance, and she is now getting her own livelihood. Since he had deserted her she had got together a little furniture, and was in expectation of receiving a legacy, and she required protection against her husband, whom she had lately heard was still alive. The lady was called, and fully confirmed Mr. Beard's statement, and Mr. Barker put a variety of questions to her, after which he granted the order, and the applicant proceeded to the clerk's office to have her depositions taken. A few minutes afterwards, Mr. Mould, chief clerk, came into court, and, addressing the magistrate, said there was no case of desertion. Mr. Beard protested against the interference of Mr. Mould, and said surely the magistrate could judge whether the statement of the wife proved desertion? Mr. Barker referred to a case produced by Mr. Mould, and having read the judgment of Lord Campbell upon it, Mr. Beard insisted that the present case was different to the one cited. Mr. Barker said he must now decline to grant the order. Mr. Beard said he should most certainly apply to another magistrate.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

THE LAW OF LUSAC.—Mrs. Brampton, a respectable-looking female, residing in Lupus-street, Finsbury, was summoned by Mr. Rogers, one of the officers of St. George's parish, "for that, being of sufficient ability to maintain her daughter Maria, a poor and impotent person, not able to work, she did unlawfully refuse and neglect to do so, by which refusal and neglect she has become and now is chargeable to the said parish." Mr. Rogers said that the defendant, having refused to contribute a penny to her daughter's support, he had instituted inquiries, and so far from her being, as she alleged, incapable of doing so, he found she rented a house in Finsbury at the rent of £60 a year, and in March, 1862, paid a premium for it of £250. The shop attached to the house was well let, besides several apartments, and the defendant was also possessed of a house at Baywater,

left her by her husband, which brought her in £45 a year. The defendant said she had only £20 a year, and was unable to make an allowance for her daughter. After some conversation with Mr. Rogers, Mr. Knox said he should make an order for £1 a month, and if it was not obeyed a distress warrant could be applied for.

A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION.—James Mitchell, of Peter-street, Berwick-street, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with the following daring robbery in the Regent-circus. Miss Mary Jane Gray, of 3, Canning-place, Kensington, said that on Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, she was looking in the window of a shop in the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, having her purse, containing between £7 and £8, in her hand, and a small bag on her arm, when the prisoner came behind her, looked in her face, and then snatched the purse from her hand, and ran away. She pursued him, calling "Stop thief," when the conductor of an omnibus said he would go after the prisoner, and did so, and subsequently he was taken into custody. The purse produced and contents were her property. Hurst, 168 E., deposed to hearing the cry of "Stop thief," and pursuing and taking the prisoner into custody. He observed the prisoner throw something down an area, and the servant at the house gave him the purse produced. Prisoner said he did snatch the lady's purse, and if he had not done that he should have done something else. Inspector Hubbard said the prisoner had been in custody before. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the prisoner would be committed for trial. Prisoner thanked the magistrate, and said that he wanted to be transported. Miss Gray said she would prefer the case being settled at once as she was about to return to France. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he would yield to the lady's request, from fear that she might not be present at the sessions, and the prisoner escaped. The prisoner would be committed for six months, with hard labour.

BEATING THE RANKS.—John Townsend was summoned by Captain Seymour, Grenadier Guards, for driving a horse and cart, to the common danger of the passengers, in Oxford-street. Captain Seymour said that about a quarter past five o'clock on the 21st December he was crossing Tottenham-court-road, in command of the picket of the Bank of England, when the defendant, who was driving a van, attempted to break the ranks, but was prevented. He then tried to force his way through a second time, but was again stopped by a sergeant and a policeman. Witness gave the defendant into custody, but the constable refused to take the charge, on the ground that none of the soldiers had been knocked down. Mr. Knox said the constable was quite right in refusing to take the charge, and asked if the defendant whipped the horse or was driving fast? Captain Seymour said he did not see him either whip his horse or drive fast; but a sergeant and a soldier swore he did. Of two policemen, one said that he did whip his horse, the other that he did not. The defendant said he did not intend to drive against the soldiers, but owing to the traffic behind him he could not pull up quickly enough. The street was excessively crowded at the time. Mr. Knox considered that soldiers were entitled to the same protection as other passengers in the street. The question here was whether the defendant drove "so as to endanger the lives of persons," which were the words in the Act of Parliament. The evidence was very contradictory, and he did not think this was a case for a heavy fine. He should, therefore, order the defendant to pay 1s. and costs.

WORSHIP STREET.

A SAD CASE OF WIFE AND CHILD DESERTION.—John Thomas Murray, about 35 years of age, and respectable in appearance, was brought before Mr. Leigh, on a warrant obtained against him by the authorities of St. Mary, Whitechapel, for the above offences. This appeared to be a case peculiarly aggravating on the part of the husband. According to the statement of Mr. Abbott, solicitor for the complainant, the wife had been the cherished child of a tradesman well to do in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. On the day of her marriage defendant received a large sum in hard cash as her dowry, independent of other property, all of which he had expended in a very brief time, and subsequently deserted her. James Eales, officer of the Whitechapel Union, swore that on the 19th of Dec. last Ann Murray, the wife of defendant, became chargeable to that parish; that search for him had been fruitless, and that after advertising him as "Wanted" for desertion, a process was obtained at this court against him. The wife, a young and pleasing person, was then sworn; she said: "My husband deserted me in October last. I had been married only ten months, and was in the third week of my confinement. We were living in Mile-end at the time. I knew that he was in the habit of visiting his mother, and went there after him; but he was invariably denied to me except once when he was in such a sad state from intoxication that I could not make any sense of what he uttered. I was exhausted with anxiety and illness from a very recent accouchement, and was glad to get away; subsequently I became chargeable to the Whitechapel parish. Cross-examined: Not any furniture was left me when my husband left the house. There was a seizure for rent. Even my bed was taken away. My husband had told me that there was no longer a home. I lived and slept at my brother's from the time of desertion until I went into the Union. My father is dead. Bull, warrant officer of the court: I have several times endeavoured to apprehend the defendant, and at length succeeded in doing so by stratagem at the house of his mother in Bermondsey. Inquiries I have made inform me that he has been employed at the Minerva Press as a compositor; that his earnings have been 35s. per week; that he left at his own desire about four months since; that his habits have been nearly a round of intoxication, getting home at between two and three o'clock in the morning, lying in bed until the evening, and so from day to day. For the defence it was urged that there had not been any desertion; the defendant was out of employment and funds, and could not shelter his wife except under his mother's roof, which she was at all times free and welcome to. Even now this arrangement could be made. The wife solemnly deposed that ever the home of her husband's mother had been offered her, and asked whether, if it had, she was bound to enter it. The question was not answered, but Mr. Leigh observed that there had clearly been a desertion. Defendant had not only been playing at hide and seek, but had actually been advertised. The warrant officer could only apprehend him by manoeuvre, and yet it was asked that belief should be entertained of the wife having at all times free access to him at the residence of his mother. Unless an arrangement for the disbursement of all expenses due to the parish could be made, and terms come to with the wife, defendant must be convicted; but a week would be allowed for this to be effected. Defendant was removed in custody to cogitate upon the preference, but appeared very indifferent as to the future.

THAMES.

HORRIBLE ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—John Metz, a German, aged 26, and described as a stoker on board the steam-boat Falcon, was brought before Mr. Woolrych charged with throwing a large quantity of sulphuric acid over his wife. The complainant, a little woman, much younger than the prisoner, was severely burnt about the head, face, neck, and on one of her arms, and it is feared that she will lose the sight of one eye. She was in great pain, and was accommodated with a seat. It appeared from her evidence that she had been married only a few months to the prisoner, who commenced ill-using her soon after her marriage to him; and after the first eight days having nothing to eat, she was under the necessity of "going upon the streets" and obtaining precarious living as a prostitute. On the previous Saturday night she went to a beer and dancing-house, called the Bremen Flag, in Rastell-high-way, and while talking to some of her own country people, the prisoner called and said, "Elizabeth, come out, I want to speak to you." She replied, "No, I can't come," and remained in front of the bar. She was afraid to leave the house with her husband, because he had often threatened to murder her. Her fears were increased on the Saturday night, when she saw something in his hand and the dark clouds on his face; and, believing he had a pistol in his hand, she said to him, "I suppose you want to shoot me," to which he replied, "Shot and powder will be wasted on you," and then uncocked a bottle and threw the contents of it over her. She found that she was dreadfully burnt, and screamed aloud for help. The pain was so great, that it almost maddened her. In answer to questions by Mr. Woolrych, the woman said the prisoner ran away directly he threw the stuff over her. Before she separated from her husband she pawned everything she possessed, except the clothes she stood upright in, to procure food. She had not received any maintenance from her husband for some time. She had been cohabiting with a sailor, and a letter he sent her was intercepted by her husband, who was very angry with her. Jane Conway, a young woman employed at the Bremen Flag, said that she saw the prisoner throw a large bottle of sulphuric acid over his wife, and it burnt her in a dreadful manner. Some of the liquid fell on witness, and also upon a sailor, who was standing near the prosecutrix. Samuel Richardson, a police-constable, 219 H., said that the prisoner passed him with a prostitute hanging on his arm, and on being made acquainted with the outrage he went after him and took him into custody. On searching the prisoner he found upon him a handkerchief, with a large stone tied up in the corner of it, which the prisoner intended to use as a sling if the sulphuric acid failed. The prisoner made no defence. Mr. Woolrych said he intended to commit the prisoner for trial for felony, and it was a crime of a serious nature to throw any burning liquid over a person. The prisoner, however, would for the present be remanded until Monday next, for the production of medical evidence to complete the case.

SOUTHWARK.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Phoebe Payne, a respectable-looking female, well known as a saleswoman in the Borough-market, was brought up, charged with intermarrying with James Woodward, her first husband being then

living. Mr. John Foster, a fruit salesman at Hastings, said that he had known Richard Payne, the prisoner's husband, for some years as a dealer in the Borough-market, and latterly at Hastings. In September last he saw him at Hastings-market, and he was then in good health. He, however, had not seen him since. George Bonser, 121 M., said he had examined the register of marriages, and found that the prisoner married Richard Payne in May, 1855, at St. James's, Bermondsey. The prisoner believed her first husband to be dead, as he had not been seen for some time. He had since ascertained that she married James Woodward on the 23rd of August last. James Woodward, the second husband, was examined, and he said he had known the prisoner some time as a saleswoman in the Borough-market. For the last twelve months he believed she was a widow, and under those circumstances he married her on the 23rd of August last. Since then he ascertained that her first husband was then alive, and he thought it his duty to give her into custody. In defence it was urged that when she got married to the latter she thought Payne was dead. Mr. Barcham committed her for trial, but admitted her to bail, several persons coming forward for that purpose. The required securities being entered into, the prisoner left the court with her friends.

LAMBETH.

THE KING OF THE COINERS.—George Vimpany, a hunchback, was brought up for final examination on a charge of manufacturing base coin. From the testimony of Inspector Brennan, of the Mint-office, and other witnesses it appeared that the prisoner was apprehended at his lodgings in Norfolk-place, Church-street, Lambeth, while in the very act of manufacturing base coin, and many of the pieces found on a table by his side were quite hot. Moulds for the manufacture of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, florins, and shillings were found, and, in fact, all necessaries for carrying on an extensive manufacture of counterfeit coin. The prisoner was represented to be the most ingenious manufacturer of base coin in England; 120 pieces, consisting of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, florins, and shillings were produced, and the excellence of their manufacture bore ample testimony of the prisoner's skill. When Mr. Brennan, on entering the room, pronounced himself an officer, the prisoner replied, "All right, Mr. Brennan, you'll find all you want here." On the officer expressing his surprise that the punishment which he had endured had not deterred him from the continuance of his unlawful practices, the prisoner said, "I don't wonder, Mr. Brennan, at your talking so. I had ten years once, and you and Sergeant Loom were in it; but they did not send me out of the country; they kept me for five years at Portsmouth and then discharged me." The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

WANDSWORTH.

SWALLOWING A HALF-CROWN.—Mary Ann Morris, who had the appearance of a mechanic's wife, was placed in the dock before Mr. Dayman, charged with uttering counterfeit coin. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening before, the prisoner entered the Two Brothers public-house, Battersea-roads, with a jug, as if she lived in the neighbourhood, and asked the barmaid to serve her with a pint of porter. In payment she tendered a half-crown, which on being shown to Mr. Job Matthews, the landlord, he pronounced it to be bad. He came out of the bar, and told the prisoner that he had been waiting for her for some time. The half-crown was unfortunately handed to her, and she afterwards refused to give it up. She was seen to turn her face to the wall, and something was heard between her teeth, and the landlord exclaimed, "She's swallowing the half-crown." She then took up her beer, and drank twice; the remainder she threw away. She was afterwards searched, but the half-crown could not be discovered. She refused to give any address. Mr. Matthews produced a five-shilling piece and two half-crowns, all of which were counterfeit, and said he believed the prisoner had passed them at his home in a similar manner. He was positive as to the crown piece, as he took it from her; on the Monday after Christmas she went into the house for a pint of porter and a pick-lick, and succeeded in passing the crown piece. The other two pieces were taken by his son and daughter, and the woman they described resembled the prisoner. He had, therefore, given instructions to his servant to look out for the woman. The prisoner was still carrying the jug, and while in the dock Taylor, the summoning officer, held it up for his worship's inspection. She denied having been in the prosecutor's house before. Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner.

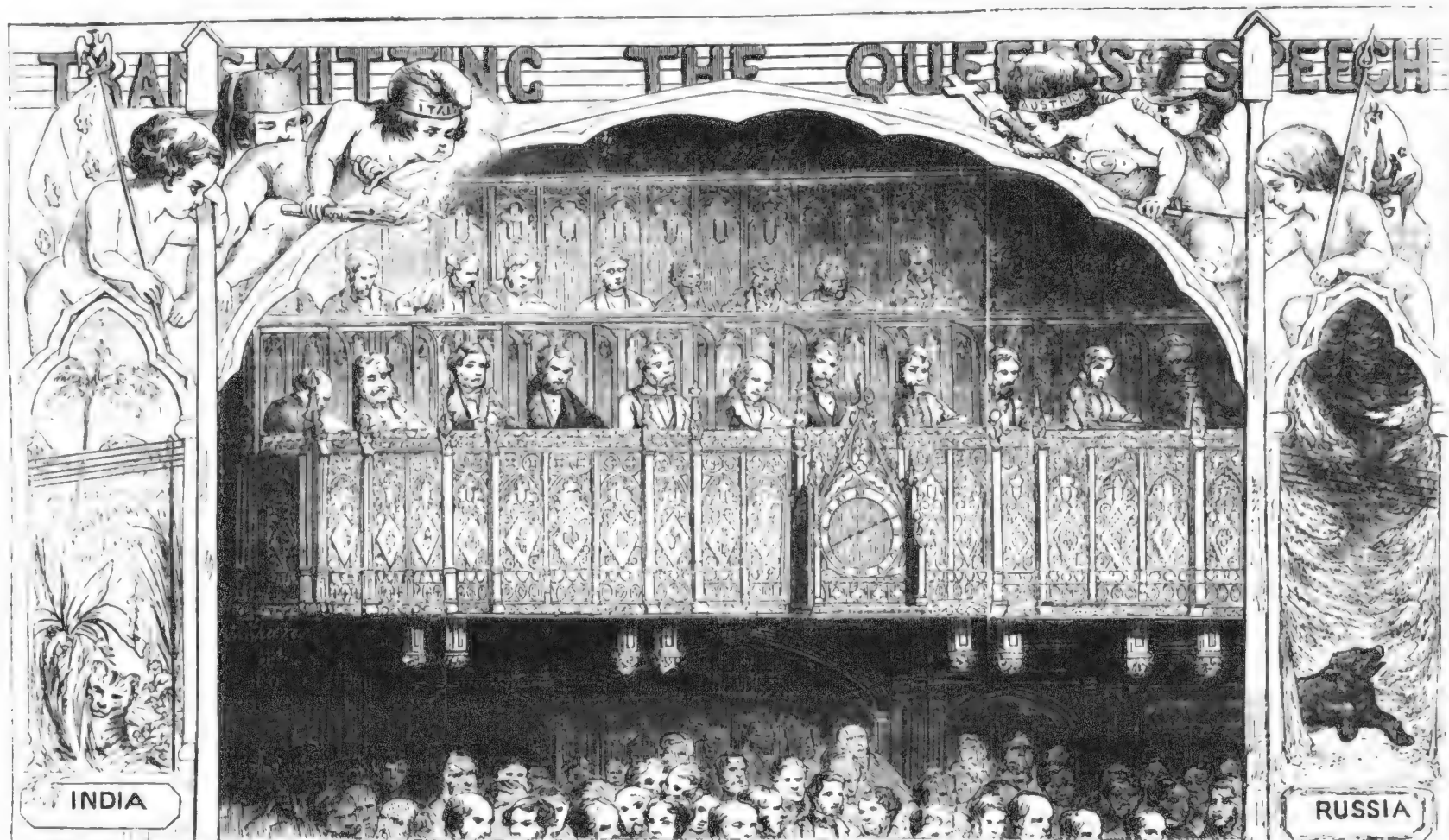
STRAFFORD.

ATROCIOUS BARBARITY TO A DOG.—Two men, named Colin Macgregor and James Taylor, were charged before John Gurney Fry, Esq. (chairman), and N. Powell, Esq., on the information of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the following horrible cruelty to a dog. Mr. William Love, from the office of the Royal Society, attended to conduct the prosecution. The defendants having pleaded "Not guilty" to the charge, Mr. Love, in opening the case, said it was one of the most heinous features of an extraordinary character, and happily, for the sake of humanity, such cases were not of frequent occurrence. The two defendants at the time the offence alleged against them was committed were in the employ of the Limited Iron Company, whose works are situated at Canning-town, and the place where the act of cruelty was perpetrated was in the tap-room of a public-house called the Wellington, at Canning-town, a house which the defendants were in the habit of resorting to of an evening. The outrage occurred on or about the night of the 20th of December last. On the night in question the defendants were in the tap-room with the potman of the house, and the dog, the subject of the inquiry, which belonged to one of their fellow workmen, by chance ran into the room, when the door was closed to prevent his going out again. There was a large fire burning, and of coke. The defendant Macgregor seized the dog by the tail, and held it over the suspended by the tail for some two or three minutes. He then opened the oven door and put the dog in the oven, closing the door upon it. After keeping it in the oven a minute or two he opened the door again, and the poor animal rolled out and staggered across the room, fuming at the mouth, and got between the potman's legs. The other defendant (Taylor) then picked it up and tossed it with both hands to the defendant Macgregor, saying as he did so, "Put the animal on the fire and roast it." Whereupon the defendant Macgregor again inhumanly placed the unfortunate creature in the oven, and closed the door and kept it in there two or three minutes. The potman, whose tongue had been tied up to this time by threats from the defendants, could no longer keep silence, and upon his threatening to call out, the defendant Macgregor opened the oven door and pulled the dog out, and threw it on the floor. The dog at that time was fuming at the mouth, but unable to cry out. The door of the room being opened, the dog, to escape from its tormentors, staggered out, more dead than alive, and managed to reach its home, where it must have suffered in secret for a day or two, for the attention of its owner was not called to it for some days after, when he found it in a dreadful state; the hair was burnt off the greater part of its body, its under parts were charred and burnt, and the poor creature gradually grew worse, and had several fits. At length an end was put to its sufferings by drowning it. The Chairman said happily there was a law to meet such cases, and the sentence of the bench was that the defendant Macgregor be committed to the house of Correction for three calendar months with hard labour, and the other defendant Taylor, whose conduct had not been quite so bad, to two calendar months' hard labour in Ilford Gaol, and the bench thought it only right to say that they considered the society had done good service in bringing the offenders to justice.

GREENWICH.

THE LIABILITY OF PARENTS.—REMARKABLE CASE.—Captain William Somerville, a naval officer, residing at Lee, Blackheath, was summoned, at the instance of the Poor-law guardians of Camberwell, to show cause why an order should not be made upon him to support his daughter. The defendant did not appear; and the due service of the summons having been proved, the magistrate decided upon hearing the case in his absence. Mr. Sedgley, one of the relieving officers of the parish of Camberwell, then stated that the case was one of a remarkable character, the defendant being eighty-eight years of age, and his daughter, respecting whom the present proceedings were taken, was a widow, aged fifty-three, totally destitute and altogether incapable of following any occupation to obtain a living. He had called upon the defendant, who was in the receipt of 7s. per day half-pay, and a captain's good-service pension of £44 per annum from Greenwich Hospital, and represented to him that his daughter had been compelled to seek parish relief. The defendant then said he thought he ought to allow her something, but on the following day he (Mr. Sedgley) received a letter from the defendant, in which letter he expressed his disinclination to allow her anything. The daughter was then examined, and stated that prior to her marriage, eight years ago, she had resided with her father, who had married a second time. Her father lived in a good house, kept a servant, and, in addition to the income mentioned by Mr. Sedgley, had an income on his wife's part. She was the only child of defendant. Mr. Maude said he had no desire to distress the defendant in his old days, but it was sufficiently clear he had the means of keeping his daughter off the parish, and which he was legally liable to be called upon to do. He (Mr. Maude), in making the order, should wish to know what amount of parish relief would be considered necessary, supposing she had no father living. Mr. Sedgley replied about 3s. per week. Mr. Maude said some such amount was passing through his mind, and so an order was made upon defendant for payment of the sum of 3s. weekly.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



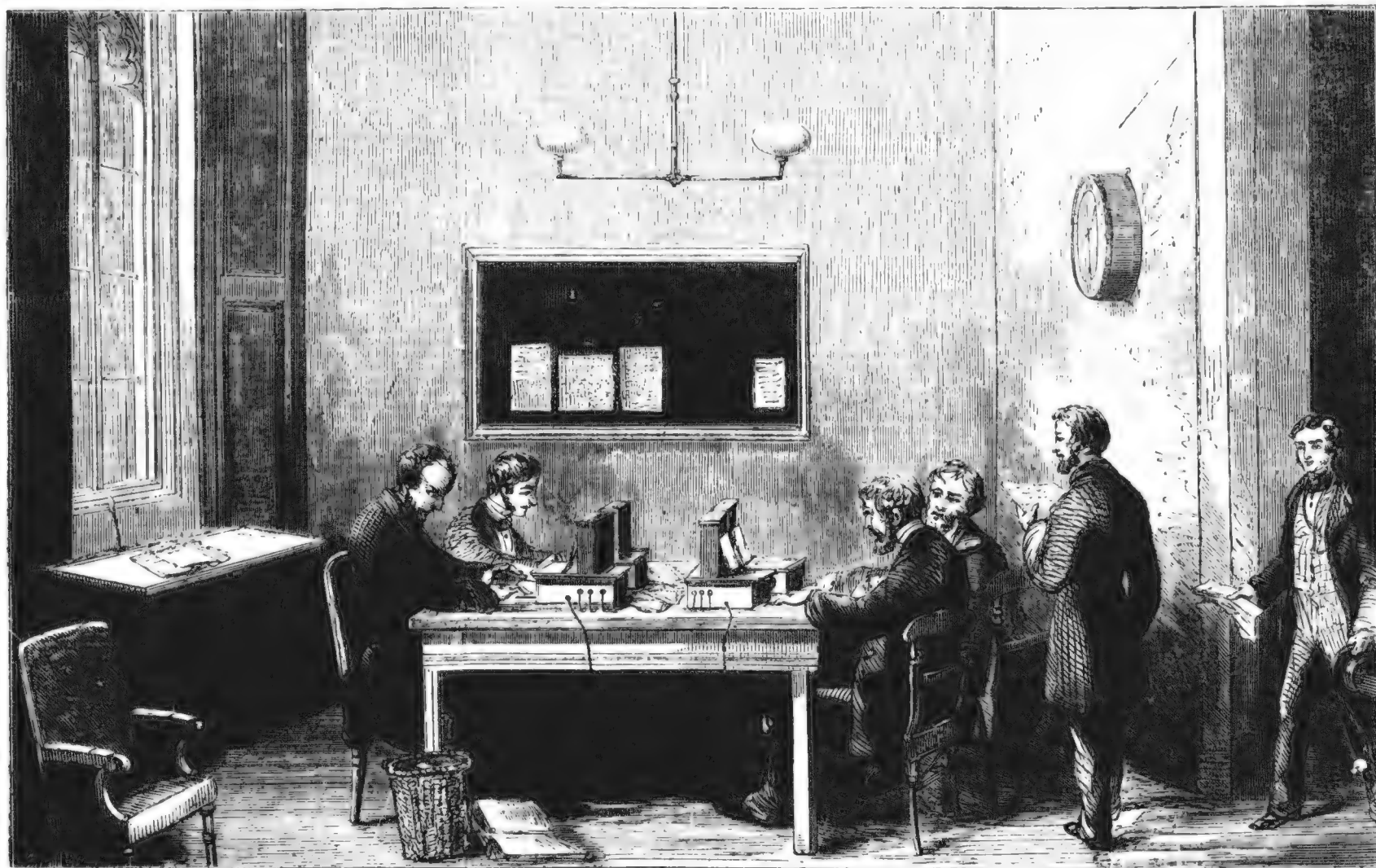
THE REPORTERS' GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We this week give a series of parliamentary illustrations. The opening of parliament took place on Thursday by royal commission, and the session of 1863 commenced. Our engraving shows the reporters hard at work taking down their short-hand notes of the royal Speech in the gallery set apart for their use. Another cut represents them transcribing their notes into "copy" ready to be set into print; and the third affords the reader a glimpse at that sanctum of the house, the telegraphic room.

ANOTHER PROJECT FOR BRIDGING THE CHANNEL.—A curious project has been set on foot by M. Faget, of Bordeaux, for the

speedy conveyance of letters between England and France. He proposes to erect in both countries, at a distance of about 1,000 metres from the coasts of Calais and Dover, a strong edifice of masonry, containing a steam-engine of sufficient power, by means of which an immense wheel, 25 metres in diameter, is made to turn 4 times a minute. By this rotation a series of wires, forming a gigantic strap extending across the Channel, is coiled round the wheel at one end—say Dover—and uncoiled at the other (Calais), and conversely. To this strap india-rubber letter-bags are to be attached, which are thus to be conveyed across the Channel at the rate of 3,000 metres per minute, so that within the space of 12 minutes the letters and despatches from one country may be landed

in the other. The length alone of the strap is sufficient to cause its submersion, and the transmission might be effected in any weather. One difficulty in this plan independent of financial considerations, is the question of the free navigation of the Channel. That the submersion of the strap in the middle of the Channel will be considerable enough to allow of ships sailing over it can readily be admitted, but the submersion will be very shallow for a considerable space near the coasts, so that vessels would have to fetch a large circuit in order to steer clear of the strap. This objection may not be absolutely fatal to the plan, but we should be greatly astonished to learn that any attempt be made to carry the project into execution.—*Galignani*.



THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ROOM, HOUSE OF LORDS.

SUICIDE OF GENERAL HAYNAU.

A LETTER from Cassel announces the suicide of Lieutenant-General von Haynau. He shot himself through the mouth with a pistol loaded with a conical ball. Death was instantaneous. The ball remained in the skull. A Berlin correspondent gives the following explanation of his motive:—the general had been at the head of the Hesse-Cassel troops for a number of years, and in his capacity of commander-in-chief proved the abject instrument of his royal patron. He was kicked every day by his highness, and allowed to kick everybody else in return. Another general, who challenged him, was placed before a court-martial, and sentenced to a prolonged arrest. A major experienced the same fate for treading in the general's footsteps. But now the cup was full to overflowing. A captain in the same army published a pamphlet against the general, in command, in which he called him a scoundrel and a coward; and, being called out by his superior officer, sent him a contemptuous refusal, stigmatising him as a man who had failed to do justice to his previous engagements. On this signal the officers of the force rose in common mutiny against the general and a petition to the Elector unanimously declared their intention to serve no longer under the command of a disgraced and humiliated fellow. The Elector, who has a keen appreciation of contingencies, immediately dismissed his friend, and, with the kind assistance of his medical men, succeeded in pensioning him off as an invalid. Such a catastrophe could not but affect the hardened conscience of a man who had done all the dirty work of his employer for a number of years. For the pitiful compensation of being omnipotent in Hesse, he had defied public opinion and the respect of his comrades; but to have sunk so low in order to be degraded more deeply, proved a little too much, even for a woman-beater's associate and a lady-whipper's brother. The general had honour enough left in him to resort to the pistol as a means of disentangling himself from complications which had risen too high to be bearable.

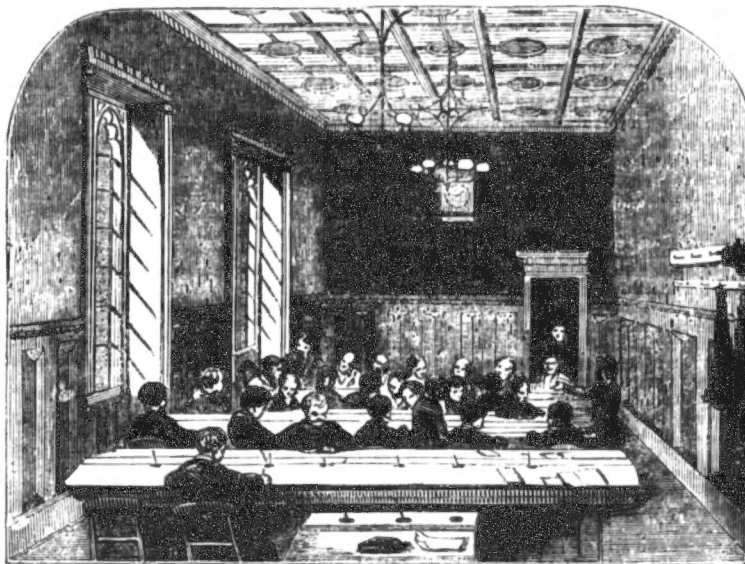
SINGULAR BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the Dublin Court of Common Pleas, a singular breach of promise case, "Evans v. Fleming," has been heard. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Lucy Evans, a young lady residing at Carana, in the county of Galway, against the Rev. H. Fleming, of Ballymacward, in the same county. The defendant filed four defences, stating that he did not refuse to marry the young lady; that the contract of marriage had been mutually abandoned; and that the plaintiff was not always ready and willing to marry the defendant. On the previous day a motion was made on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendant should be compelled to furnish to the plaintiff certain letters, eleven in number, written by the plaintiff to the defendant in the years 1861 and 1862. The plaintiff's affidavit, on which the motion was grounded, stated that the letters in question were important and material to the plaintiff for the support of her case and in explanation of passages in letters written by her to the defendant. It was further stated that the defendant had stated to members of the plaintiff's family that the reason why he would not marry her was because he was rector of Ballymacward, and that he had been curate of that parish and had obtained the rectory in consequence of a memorial to the bishop of the diocese which had been got up and signed by members of the plaintiff's family. On the 27th of October last an interview took place between the plaintiff's father and uncle and the defendant. The letters which had been written by the parties were then exchanged; but when the defendant's letters were handed him it was contended that the interview was intended to put an end to the matter; but when he asked why copies of his letters had been kept the plaintiff's uncle replied that the intention was to use them hereafter as the plaintiff might be advised. The damages were laid at £3,000.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., with Mr. George Orme Malley, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. Michael Morris for the defendant.

The Chief Baron stated that it appeared to him the plaintiff ought to succeed in the motion. The case was a somewhat somewhat peculiar one. The plaintiff could not be examined as a witness. She had sworn that the promise on which she relied was a verbal one. She said that she wanted the letters for the purpose of establishing that promise, and to explain the letters which he had written to her. It was averred that the marriage contract was private, and on that account the case would be just the kind of one in which the plaintiff would find it difficult to give direct evidence of a verbal contract. It was unlikely she would be able to remember the terms of the letters, which were the most reliable proofs of the alleged contract, and for her not to obtain possession of them until after her case should have been stated to the jury would be a very different thing from having possession of them before coming into court. Besides, he considered injustice would be done by compelling a party to rely on part of a correspondence.

HOW TO GET OUT OF FORT LAFAYETTE.—We have daily increasing evidence that our Government, as at present administered,



THE REPORTERS' RETIRING ROOM, HOUSE OF LORDS.

regards a negro as much better than a white man. The latest illustration of this interesting fact is found in its treatment of "State prisoners." It is stated two negroes were put into Fort Lafayette, one of whom was named Stephens. The prisoners there generally wrote to the officials in Washington, asking what they were confined for, but they got no answer. At last one of the prisoners said, "Stephens, write; tell them you are a coloured man." Stephens did write, did say he was a coloured man, and in a very short time a letter came back from the judge-advocate opening the doors for Stephens the coloured man. The negro was the only prisoner that could get an official answer from Washington.—*Hartford Times*.

An old, unmarried farmer, named Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last month, and after his burial 15,000 ft. were found in his house, wrapped in an old stocking.

THE MARKBUR (CAPRA FALCONERI—HUGEL.)
A FINE GOAT RECENTLY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION, REGENT'S PARK.

THE MARKBUR, A FINE GOAT FROM THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

Capra Falconeri (Hugel).

This fine, sturdy mountaineer is now an exile from his native Himalayas. By no means a volunteer; yet, under the kind hands of his curators, in the Zoological Gardens, he will now most voluntarily eat his grass and hay, and, when he has finished, may have a wish for more room to ramble in. These sturdy, surefooted stumps were not made for smooth Middlesex. London clay, and its level want of rocks, suits not the markbur, adapted for Himalayan activities and declivities. This wild race of domestic goats, for so Mr. Blyth regards (and that able keeper of the zoological collection in the British Museum follows him)—this wild shawl goat gets his name of markbur, or markhore, that is, "snake-eater," from the Afghans, and is named "marbul," at Cabul. The horns are very large and are twisted spirally, as in all goats. He is of large size, and is of a brown colour. We hope that, under the

active superintendence of Mr. Thompson, and the supervising care and scientific knowledge of our friend, the late appointed secretary of the Zoological Society, Philip Lutley Sclater, Esq., M.A., Oxon, the Zoological Gardens may continue to improve. The late secretary, D. W. Mitchell, Esq., also an Oxford man, did wonders for these gardens by his active and intelligent spirit. From 90,000 visitors a-year the gardens rose to 400,000. The arrival of the hippopotamus was an era in zoology; and the expected birth of a hippopotamus, —for there have been two at the gardens for some time,—will prove a remarkable event in the "Biography of Behemoth." They possess healthy broods.

The Himalayan pheasants, the young of which are figured by friend Wolf in the last part of the "Illustrated Proceedings of this Society,"—a noble set of volumes—the many Himalayan animals and birds they possess, show that, even without the mountains from 15,000 to 25,000 feet high, Alpine animals, if you feed them and care for them, may thrive. In these heights they are cared for, and fed, and are made sure-footed. In the Regent's park,—although it would be absurd even to come within pages of referring to its proximity to that fine clay wart, the hill, called by us Londoners Primrose Hill,—good food and careful cleaning of their paddocks, and fine air and good space, are not despised by our mountain-loving goat. These things are not despised by this Indian goat, albeit, he is far from the hills where he was reared, and from the mountain rocks where, with their sweet pasture, he rambed and gambolled. The name given him by Dr. Wagner is in compliment to Dr. Falconer, who, with Colonel Cantley, brought from the Sewalik range those fine fossils which are now in the British Museum.

ADAM WHITE, A. Z. D.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

[From *Le Follet*.]

THE materials for dresses, although appearing under new names, are in reality nearly the same as those fashionable last year. For visiting-dress, more antique, taffetas antique, thick taffetas and velvet; for evening dress, taffetas d'Italie, in pale shades, fould with a white ground, Chambers gauze a tulle; for ordinary wear, poplin alpaca. Merino is also worn, which is certainly good tidings for economical ladies, for this excellent material has been too long in disuse, though nothing can possibly be more suitable for cold and rainy weather. However, be it understood, though neither more nor less than a merino fine quality, and of rich shades, its present name is cachemire. Opera cloaks are made of cachemire, or of

satins of a light colour, with a trimming of swan's-down or plush with a rich fringe, and cords of passementerie. Those of white cachemire may be embroidered in coloured silk. The embroidery should be put entirely round the cloak and collar, and up the fronts. These are considered very distingue. Some are made with embroidered medallions of palm leaves, and the cord and tassels of passementerie, formed of the different shades used in the embroidery. This style, wadded and lined with white taffetas, is also made in ponceau, orange or blue; and the embroidery in different colours upon these produces quite an Oriental effect. One of the fancies of the season is the small shawl of knitted or crocheted wool. These little shawls are pointed at the back, and the upper point is brought over the head, forming a kind of hood. They are trimmed with ribbon to match, and moss-fringes. Bonnets have not undergone any variation in shape since last month; the only change is in the material and style of trimming, in which there is a succession of novelties. A very elegant bonnet of green velvet, the colour called vert d'automme; the front trimmed with a rosette of white feathers; the curtain made of white lace edged with fringe. Blonde cap, edged with black velvet; over the forehead a tuft of red roses with leaves and buds. The same bonnet may be made with black velvet, blue feathers, black lace, and moss rose, white tinted with pink.

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT AT LAST.—The following is from an

officer on board H.M.S. Stromboli:—"The Curlew is somewhere up the Para, but is expected here every day. We (the Stromboli) go back to Monte Video as soon as she arrives. Her master is going to be tried by court-martial. Captain Forbes, of the Curlew, has written to the admiral to say the great sea serpent has been caught at last. This monstrosity was washed on shore in a very sickly state, which enabled the natives to despatch him easily. Report says he is 150 long, with a head and tail like a lizard, and that it took six men to carry one of his ribs. Another monster, of a different sort, has just been discovered in the hills here—a diamond of the purest water, about six times as large as the Koh-i-noor."

* See the excellent catalogue of Mammalia (*Ungulata fereipedia*), in the British Museum, by Dr. Gray, p. 159.—*Hircus Egeus*, Var. 1.

† I remember when primroses were common in the lanes leading to it from Haverstock-hill, in the year when they were making the tunnel for the Birmingham Railway. Before the days of John Milton, and before the victims of plague were burned there, "Primrose-hill" derived its name, doubtless, from the abundance of these sweet spring flowers, so cheery to one long pent up in cities.

Literature.

THE SUN-STROKE—AN IRISH TALE.

O matter and impertinency mixed,
Reason in madness.—*Shakespeare.*

DURING the height of the disturbances in Ireland, in 1798, our neighbourhood remained almost free from those scenes of violence by which the face of the island was disfigured in other places. On one occasion, however, and as it happened, a joyous one, the glimmer of the bayonet was seen among its peaceful groves.

A handsome, white-washed cottage, retiring a little from the common road, was tenanted by a family of the name of Renisson. A workshop, close adjoining, together with a number of new and old ploughs, spade-trees, spars of unshewn timber, and heaps of sawings strewn about the yard, indicated the calling of the possessor, who was the greatest carpenter in the neighbourhood of the village. His son Edmond, a handsome lad, had been for several months contracted to the daughter of a comfortable "dealing man," in the street; and the family were so much liked, that the whole village took an interest in the union. If happiness be the end of wisdom, philosophers had no advantage over these village tradespeople. With enough to screen them from the asperities of life, without attaching them to a world which they were not created to love, their days flowed cheerily along, undisturbed by ambition, and unchilled by fear.

One circumstance alone had occurred, for many years, to cast a gloom over the domestic pleasures of the tranquil circle. Edmond Renisson had a twin brother named Lewis, so exactly resembling him in countenance and figure, that they might be called the Dronios of the place. Both were handsome, both graceful, and equally versed in all the accomplishments of their rank; both well instructed in the customary walks of rustic education, and both attached to each other with a fondness even exceeding the natural love of brothers. If one were corrected the other wept with him; if one were sick, the other watched unceasingly by his bed; if one were absent, the other looked but half alive in everything their joys and troubles were divided by the truest sympathy, nor did friendship look less lovely in these humble young artisans, than in spirits the most divinely wrought, and filled with all the wealth of intellectual knowledge.

Their characters, however, even from their early years, began to take a different course. Edmond, the first-born of the two, was distinguished by the common boyish giddiness and frowardness of spirit, although manifesting rather

"The talents of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind."

than positive vice, and was the greater favourite among the young and gay. Lewis, on the contrary, was thoughtful and gentle, and given to piety, for which he incurred no little share of the jests and mirth of his more volatile companions. While Edmond sported the hours away at the dance or the ball-alley, his brother would remain in the chamber of some valitudinarian relative reading a solid book, or talking on some practical subject. It thus happened that both had their admirers, and equally numerous; the elder winning the suffrages of those who were only intent on the enjoyment of life, the younger gaining the love and esteem of those whom time had made familiar with its infirmities.

How often do we see the scourge of affliction pass harmless over the heads of those who are only busy on their own selfish affections and enjoyments, while it will fall heavily on others whose days are devoted to the interests of their fellow-men! Religion has explained to us the mystery, and yet we sigh when the instance is presented to our view. It happened one day that Lewis slept in a field behind their house during several hours, with the noontide fervour of a July sun beating full on his unshaded figure. His brother, returning from a neighbouring fair, found him lying on the grass, and woke him up, when he complained of head-ache, and returned to the house as well. The medical man, whose assistance was procured by a half-guinea fee, pronounced it a *coup de soleil*, or sun-stroke, and the disorder ran its usual course. Lewis recovered, and seemed for about a month the same as ever.

One day, old Renisson, raising his eyes as he was at work, encountered those of his younger son, which were fixed upon him with a singular expression. In some time afterwards, happening to look up again, he was surprised at the same appearance, and said returning the stare with interest, "Is it anything that would be ailing you, Lewy?"

No answer.

"What ails you, I tell you? What makes you be looking at me that way?"

Still Lewy made no reply, but continued the same singular gaze.

"You're a chroll boy, so you are," said the carpenter, resuming his work, and taking no further notice of the circumstance. At dinner, however, and at supper, the same thing occurred, until at length it was so often repeated during several days, that the old man began to lose patience.

"Don't be lookin' at me that way, I tell you," he said; "do you hear me again? For what do you be lookin' at me?"

Lewy, however, still appeared to take no notice of these admonitions, until at length, after the rough manner of cottagers, his father had recourse to the cane, in order to compel him to desist. Soon after, other peculiarities began to appear in the conduct of the youth, which indicated some fast approaching mental ruin. At meals, the presence of a stranger would prevent his eating. His mother, about this time fell ill and in a short time died. Lewis, during the course of her death-sickness, showed a surprising absence of mind, and the only sign by which the family could perceive that he was anywise conscious of their affliction, occurred on the morning

of the poor woman's demise; when, on hearing it announced, he broke out into fits of furious madness, which ended in tranquil and confirmed idleness.

Enough remained, however, to show that the disease, to whose assaults the reason yielded, had not trespassed on the province of affection. Unable to work or read, his chief occupation was that of nursing an infant sister, whom he guarded with more than maternal assiduity. It was a cruel amusement to some of his old companions to observe the rage with which "Cracked Lewy" would shake his fist and stamp when the slightest insult or annoyance was offered to the baby. "Lewy can't go. Lewy must mind the child," was his constant excuse when any of his family sought to draw him from the house, in order to engage his attention with such cheerful scenes and sports as seemed to them best calculated to restore a healthier tone of thought.

This affection, aided by the instinct of natural love, and heightened by pity, endeared the poor idiot more than ever to his relatives; and, as is generally the case in Ireland, a slight offered by a stranger in this quarter was much more keenly felt by any of his family than when directed against themselves.

But there is one event related in the village, which still more strikingly manifests the power of the heart, even when the reason is no longer capable of aiding it in the choice of good and evil. One morning, on arising from his bed, Edmond Renisson went as usual to inspect their little field, from which, with consternation, he missed their only cow. Acquainting his family with their mischance, he started immediately in pursuit, carrying with him a favourite dog, which unfortunately had been tied up at the time when the robbery was committed. He did not return till late on the following evening, and when he did, he brought the cow. He entertained the family a good deal by his account of the many adventures which had distinguished his brief expedition. The night, he said, he had passed in the mountains, where he saw and narrowly escaped some parties of the rebels, and his cow he had found quietly grazing that morning in a gentleman's park. On his applying for his property, the gentleman, who happened to be with his men, and was a good-natured, cheerful man, informed Edmond that he had purchased her that very morning at a fair, and showed a natural degree of reluctance to lose his bargain. At Renisson's desire, however, he sent the cow to the village by a headman, in order to ascertain the truth of the young man's story. This was easily made to appear on their arrival in the village, and after partaking of some refreshment with the family, the headman left the cow, and took his leave.

Soon after this transaction, the wedding of Edmond, the joyous event already spoken of, was fixed for a certain day. The landlord of their little holding, who had always taken the kindest interest in their affairs, insisted on having the marriage take place at his own house, where he was to give a feast to almost all the inhabitants of the village in honour of the occasion. At an early hour, a group of young men and women assembled before the residence of the bride, the former decorated with ribbons and kerchiefs of the gayest colours, the latter dressed in white, and bearing baskets of flowers, when they scattered on the nuptial path. Moving to the sound of mirthful music, the gay procession took the way leading to the demesne of their generous patron, leaving few behind them in the village.

Life seldom offers us a scene of joy which contains not an ingredient of its opposite, or a spectacle of virtue without some qualifying stroke of evil to remind us of our frailty. Among the youths who mingled most frequently in those sports where Edmond Renisson was commonly triumphant, there was one named Guare, a spiteful and malicious lad, who had been from his very childhood remarkable for his envious and quarrelsome disposition, for his idle, drunken habits, and for many other evil qualities. To Edmond Renisson he had long conceived a peculiar hatred, as well occasioned by the superior dexterity of the latter at their rustic exercises, as by a natural malignity of heart. This detestable feeling was carried to its height on Edmond's suit to Mary Fitzgerald, who had rejected Guare more than once without hesitation. For many weeks after the marriage had been arranged, he absented himself from the customary meetings of the villagers, and brooded in secret over the boiling venom of his heart, inflamed by hate and disappointment. The mortification to his own pride, and the sight of happiness in a quarter where his hate was fixed, were the stings that pierced the bosom of this worthless being. The merry sounds of preparation for the coming fête were discord to his jealous ear, and he sauntered at evening through the pleasant village, like a fiend astray among the innocent.

On the evening previous to that appointed for the marriage, as he loitered along the road in the neighbourhood of the highway, the following notice posted against an elm-tree near the cross-road attracted his attention:—

"Whereas, on the night of the fifth instant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a number of men having their faces blackened, and provided with fire-arms and other weapons, did burglariously enter the dwelling house of Thomas Hanlon, of the Commons, near —, and there and then did wilfully kill and murder the said Hanlon, he being at that time in the employ of his Majesty's Government as a constable of —. A reward of one hundred pounds is hereby offered and will be given to any person or persons who shall give such information, private or otherwise, as may lead to the detection of the persons or any of the persons concerned in the said murder."

A horrible design suggested itself to the mind of Guare the instant he perused these words. He remembered that the night specified was the very one which Edmond Renisson had spent in the mountains in pursuit of his cow. No sooner had it fully presented itself to his mind than it was embraced and put into execution. A wretch more ready and not less destitute of principle than him-

self was made the confidant of his detestable scheme, and readily consented to take a share in its guilt and its advantages.

On the morning of the bridal, as Lewis, who had been left at home to take care of the house, was playing with the infant in the sunshine, he was startled by observing the glitter of gun-barrels and the blaze of the dreaded -carlet among the boughs of the elm-row which lines a portion of the street. They halted before the door of Renisson's house, and a corporal, who commanded the party, advanced to Lewis, and contemplated his figure with much attention. We have already spoken of the singular resemblance that existed between the brother twins. The corporal, after referring to a paper in his hand, and seeming to compare the idiot's appearance with its contents, addressed him bluntly:—"Your name is Renisson, friend?"

"Aib, a yeh?"

"Come, come, your name is Renisson—Edmond Renisson, is it not? What do you stare at? Have I got three heads upon me?"

"Aib?"

"Aib! aib! 's that all you have got to say. Come along; I'll bring you where you shall be taught to cry aib, and ah, and oh too, before we have done with you!"

"Lewy can't go. Lewy must mind the child."

"Come, come, you know that will never do with me. Toss that brat some of ye into the cradle, and shut the door. Ay, shake your fist, and grin. We're up to all that sort of thing, you know. Come along, my tulip. Handcuff that fellow, and bring him away."

Overpowered by numbers, the afflicted idiot was conducted from the village, and conveyed in the direction of the high-road. After travelling several miles through a flat and boggy country, they arrived in a half-burnt and miserable looking hamlet which was crowded with soldiers and country-people, and clamorous as a rookery. It had the misfortune to constitute, at the time, one of those dreadful military courts, at which a semblance of justice was used, as if to heighten the horrors of the certain cruelty which followed its judgments. In one direction the sight of the loaded gibbet, in another the shrieks or groans arising from the horrible triangle, or still more pitiful, the sound of the rending lash upon the naked back of the silent sufferer; there, and the view of the unburied corpses on the road-side, gave fearful evidence of the presence of civil discord in the land. Whether it was that the strangeness of the situation had produced a strong effect upon the glimmering of reason left him, and lighted it up for a time into a more than ordinary brightness, it is certain that Lewis, when brought before the court, had more the appearance of a rational man than when the soldiers found him with the infant before the door of his paternal dwelling. By the order of examination which was instituted, and the questions which were put he was able to understand that they mistook him for his brother Edmond; nor did he undeceive them. They had received secret information of his being one of a party who had been guilty of a nocturnal outrage at some distance from his place of residence. The witness who had been suborned by Guare, and whose slight acquaintance with the brothers readily led him into real error, deposed as well to the identity as to the guilt of Lewis. The idiot, though he understood the mistake, did not seek to undeceive them. He was sentenced to be hanged to death at the triangle. Still silent, he suffered himself to be led away towards the spot where this dreadful sentence was to be put into execution.

In the meantime, all was mirth and life at Edmond's wedding. Tables for the feast were laid upon the green before their patron's door, and the violin and bagpipe gave animation to the banquet. The priest had now arrived, and all was ready for the nuptial ceremony. Standing on the green, amid a circle of young friends, the bridegroom in his gay attire awaited the arrival of the messenger who was to summon them to the house. At this instant a peasant was seen running with all his speed from the entrance of the demesne. On seeing Edmond, he hurried toward him exclaiming, "Oh, Mither Renisson! Lewy!"

"What of him?" said Edmond, startled by the apprehension of some sudden accident.

"Carried off by the rogues! heighst away for a rebel before my face! Sure I seen the corporal makin' up to him and axin' him was it Edmond Renisson he had there? an' when he made 'em no answer, they heighst him away with them to the court."

Without waiting to hear more, Edmond rushed from the scene of mirth, and followed by the peasant, pursued a short cut across the fields which led to his own house. Lewis was not there, and the appearance of the child, forsaken by its tender guardian, sufficiently manifested the truth of the peasant's tale. Judging, from the direction which the military had taken, to what place he should be likely to find him, Edmond instantly left the village, and hastened with his utmost speed in the direction of the hamlet in which the court-martial held its sittings.

The poor idiot, in the meantime, was conducted to the dreadful triangle, where he suffered the men in silence to lay bare his shoulders, while the drummer, with many jests, prepared his instrument of torture.

"A fine clear skin it is, and fit for a gentleman's handwriting. Come, lad, let's see a little more of the parchment. I'll set you a copy of strokes, though I dare say you'd prefer running hand at the present moment. Tie up his hands. Never fear, lad, 'twill be all one at supper."

At this instant a cry of "Stop! stop!" was heard at a distance. Lewy, who knew his brother's voice, turned pale as a corpse. In a moment, Edmond was amid the group.

"Let him go!" he exclaimed, as soon as he could muster breath—"you have taken the wrong man; I am Edmond Renisson."

The exact resemblance between the brothers, observable even in circumstances so different, struck all the beholders with astonishment. The execution of the sentence was suspended, while

the brothers were reconducted to the court, and the mistake explained. The witness, on whose testimony sentence had been passed on Lewis, was reproduced, and seemed confounded at the sight of Edmond; he persisted, however, in his former evidence, and the judges readily admitted that the mistake as to identity was not material, provided the facts sworn against the idiot could still be proved against his brother. Edmond, being called upon for his defence, accounted clearly for his absence from home on the night in question, and referred for a corroboration of his statement to the gentleman in whose possession he had found the cow. It is not necessary to enter into details of the manner in which the innocence of the accused was made to appear, and the treacherous conspiracy brought home to the accusers. Even in these disastrous times, the love of justice, not wholly extinguished, exerted its influence, and the Renissons were immediately liberated, while the perjured Guare and his associates were transmitted to the county prison, to await the consequences of their perfidy. On arriving in the village, Edmond, who could obtain from Lewis no explanation of this extraordinary silence, wished that he should accompany him to the bridal feast, in order to satisfy his family that no harm had happened to him. But this affectionate idiot resolutely declined, giving the same answer, and in the same tone as he had to the corporal:—"Lewy can't go—Lewy must mind the child."

NEW MUSIC.

WHY DO YOU BRING THIS GEM TO ME? Ballad by the author of "Will you Love Me then as now?"—We can strongly recommend this new ballad to our readers; the words are exceedingly good, and are allied to a charming melody.

GENTLE BREEZE. Scottish ballad. The words by J. Puff; the music by Edward Land.—A capital Scotch song, sung by Mr. Kennedy, in his entertainment on the songs of Scotland.

WE SHALL HAVE OUR MO'NIGHT M.T. Ballad, written and composed by Samuel Lover.—Like all this composer's works, requires but to be heard to be admired.

I COULD NEVER BE HAPPY ALONE. Words by J. E. Carpenter; Music by Stephen Glover.—One of those light coquetish style of songs that invariably please in society.

HOW SUBLIME A THING IT IS TO SUFFER AND BE STRONG. Song words by H. W. Longfellow. Music by Stephen Glover.—The talent of the gentlemen whose names are associated in this production, will alone commend it to the musical world.

BERD OF THE WILDERNESS. Song; words by the Etick Shepherd, music by Edward Land.—This is another song from Mr. Kennedy's repertoire. It is a most charming composition, and will become, when fully known, exceedingly popular.

The above are all issued from the well known establishment of Duff and Hodgson, 20, Oxford-street, and 5, Halfway-street.

THE FUTURE.

BY L. E. L.

Ask me not, love, what can be in my heart;
When gazing on thee, sudden tear-drops start,
When only smiles should brighten where thou art.

The human heart is compassed by fears;
And joy is tremulous—for it inspires
A vapoury star, which melts away in tears.

I am too happy for a careless mirth;
Hence thoughts the sweet, yet sorrowful, have birth.—
Who looks from heaven is half returned to earth.

I feel the weakness of my love—its care—
How deep, how true, how passionate rose'er,
It cannot keep one sorrow from thy share.

How powerless is my fond anxiety!
I feel I could lay down my life for thee;
Yet how vain such sacrifice must be!

Ah, the sweet present!—should it not suffice?
Not to humanity, which vainly tries
To lift the curtain that may never rise!

Hence do we tremble in our happiness,
Harried and dim, the unknown hours press;—
We question of the grief we cannot guess.

The Future is more present than the Past,
For one look back, a thousand on we cast;
And hope doth ever memory outlast.

For hope, say fear. Hope is a timid thing,
Fearful and weak, and born in sad suffering;—
At least such hope as our sad earth can bring.

Its home, it is not here, it looks beyond;
And while it carries an enchanter's wand,
Its spells are conscious of their earthly bond.

We almost fear the presence of our joy;
It doth tempt Fate, the stern one, to destroy,
Fate in whose hands this world is as a toy.

We dearly buy our pleasures, we repay
By some deep suffering; or they deny
Or change to pain, and curse us by their stay.

A world of ashes is beneath our feet—
Cold ashes of each beautiful deceit,
Owned by long silent hearts, that beat as ours now beat.

How can we trust our own? we waste our breath;
We heap up hope and joy in one bright wreath;—
Our altar is the grave—our priest is death.

But, ah! death is repose—'tis not our doom;—
The cold, the calm, that haunts my soul with gloom:
I tremble at the passage to the tomb.

Love mine—what depths of misery may be
In the dark future!—I may meet thine eye,
Cold, careless, and estranged, before I die.

All grief is possible, and some is sure,
How can the loving heart e'er feel secure,
And ere it breaks it may so much endure?

We had not lived had the past been foreknown.
Ah! merciful the shadow round us thrown,—
Thank heaven, the future is at least unknown!

A CON OF CONTRAST.—When are war vessels
like complete immobility? When they're in
a lion.

FOR A CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT, buy one of
WILLIAMS AND GIBBS' CELEBRATED NOISELESS
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Varieties.

ENGAGING MANNERS—There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on, without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, or more especially a stranger, whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession—these will ensure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty. The voice can be modulated so to intone, that it will speak directly to the heart, and from that elicit an answer, and politeness may be made essential to our nature. Neither is time thrown away in attending to such things, insignificant as it may appear to those who engage in weightier matters.

DO NOT DESPISE SMALL THINGS—The possibility of a great change being introduced by very slight beginnings may be illustrated by the tale which Lockman tells of a vizier, who, having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window. "Cease your grief," said the sage; "go home for the present and return hither when you have procured a live black beetle, together with a little *ghee* (or buffalo's butter) three claws, one of the finest silk, another of stout pack-thread, and another of whipcord; finally a stout coil of rope." When she again came to the foot of the tower, provided a cord to her husband's commands, he directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the *ghee*, to tie one end of the silk thread around him, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued to ascend till he reached the top, and thus put the vizier in possession of the end of the silk thread, who drew up the pack-thread by means of the cord, a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight, and so at last escaped from the place of his durance.

WHY WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY—Many of the physical evils so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained mental power and well-exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect—earnest exercise of the moral powers—the enlargement of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for firmness, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigour both of mind and body will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," but it tells a plain truth; rust consumes faster than use. Better—a million times better—to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognisance of its possession. By work or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgment of the value of life, of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing source of happiness: it is obedience, for it is God's great law for moral existence.

DR. JENNER, the discoverer of vaccination, died 26th January, 1823, aged seventy-four years. The plague which he essayed to stay was universal in its ravages. Other scourges are confined to certain latitudes, or rage only during particular seasons; but time nor place restrained the all-devouring enemy which it was his aim to subdue. There is reason to believe that the small-pox has existed in the East, especially in China and Indostan, for several thousand years. It did not visit the more western nations till towards the middle of the sixth century; it then broke out near Mecca, immediately before the birth of Mohammed. It was afterwards gradually diffused over the whole of the Old World, and was finally transported to the New, shortly after the death of Columbus. In the British Islands alone, it was computed that forty thousand individuals perished annually by this disease! It killed one in fourteen of all that were born, and one in six of all that were attacked by it in the natural way. The introduction of vaccination for small-pox was productive of great benefit to all who submitted to the operation; but though it augmented the individual security, it is a well-ascertained fact that it added to the general mortality, by multiplying the sources of contagion, and thereby increasing the number of those who became affected with the natural distemper. All who have not yet duly appreciated the benefits which vaccination has conferred on mankind, may do well to meditate for a while on this picture. Let them look upon the loathsomeness and dangers of small-pox in its most mitigated form; let them consider that this disease has been banished from some countries, and with due care might be eradicated from all; let them remember, that notwithstanding prejudices, carelessness, and ignorance, millions now live, who, but for vaccination, would have been in their graves; let them think of these things, and say what ought to be their feelings to the memory of him who had been the instrument of so much good. Dr. Jenner was interred in the chancel of the parish church at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, and the following epitaph placed upon his tomb stone:—

Within this tomb hath found a resting place
The great Physician of the human race—
Immortal JENNER! whose gigantic mind
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.
Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim,
And let old blessings on his honoured name;
And radiant Beauty drop her saddest tear,
For Beauty's truest, truest friend lies here.

Wit and Wisdom.

DISAGREEABLE things, like disagreeable men are never to be spoken of when they are present, **AWFUL**—Can a fellow who is stooping to catch sight of a dog be stooping to cou-cou?
FUNNY—to see a milkman looking over the "prices current," to find out how chalk is going.
IT IS NEVER SO DELIGHTFUL to kiss the eyelashes of those we love as when fresh tears are on them.
AN ITEM FOR HUSBANDS—Tell your wife her follies are virtues, and she will soon mend them.
IF A BEAR WERE TO GO INTO A LINENDRAPER'S SHOP, what would he want? He would want muzzles.
THE REASON WHY SUNDAY IS CALLED A HOLY DAY is probably owing to the fact of its being broken so often.

WHY IS A MAN SEALING AN ENVELOPE LIKE A TOOTHLESS FELLOW AT HIS DINNER? Because he has to gum it.

WHY IS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR A PERSON WHO LIPS TO BELIEVE IN THE EXISTENCE OF YOUNG LADIES? He takes every Miss for a Myth.

AXIOM—He whose mind is fed upon facts in his youth will find admirable luxuries in the fancies of his old age.

THE DIFFERENCE—The tongue of a waggon is never a waggon, but the tongue of a woman is always a waggin'!

THOSE WHO ARE TOO VAIN OF THEIR SKILL IN FIGURES should remember that the only science pigs can be taught is arithmetical.

LADIES, let your hair, teeth, and complexion be false if necessary, but let not your hoods be false; falsehoods are inexcusable.

"MOTHER," exclaimed a little poet of four summers, "listen to the wind making music for the leaves to dance by."

MUSICAL—The man who attempted to whistle a bar of soap has injured his voice by trying to sing a stave off a molasses barrel.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLE—The Patent Ridge-eyes are easily threaded and work with the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Leicester, and 45, Gresham Street, London. [Advertisement.]

IMPORTING TEA NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,250 agents. [Advt.]

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" Nov. 8, speaking of Benson's Watches in the Exhibition, says: "Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safely by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749. [Advt.]

CORRECT THE SYSTEM—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness which we should strive to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Cockle's celebrated Pills as being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks: "Since you noticed Cockle's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain aloes, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Cockle's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a deleterious nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—*South London News*, December 20, 1862. [Advt.]

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Read the 6d. book, **THE WONDERS OF THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**, by a Successful Digger, who shows any person can always get from 30s. to £5 a day, at a trifling outlay. DEAN and SON, 11, Ludgate-hill, London, and all booksellers, or post-free for 7 stamps from Mr. Jones, publisher, Barnsley, Devon.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, HOXTON.—Every evening, Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **ABON HASSAN, THE SLEEPER OF BAGDAD**, in which Tom Sawyer, ex-Champion, and his two Performers Mules, and Napoléon Minstrel will appear. Abon, Mrs. Lane; Clowin, Mr. J. Louie; Harigton, Mr. Evans; Pantomime, Mr. Newham; Columbine, Mademoiselle C. Stephens; Sprites, Heri Station; Harigton, Mrs. Crawford. Wonderful Transformation Scene. To conclude with a favourite afterpiece. Supported by the whole of the company.

THE DR. JOHNSON'S MUSIC HALL, Bolt-court, 151, Fleet-street.—Mr. H. De Branner, the great Tenor singer, Mr. Benedict Van der, the celebrated Baritone, the Misses Hamilton and Melville, the famous duettists, Miss Georgeina Robinson and Fred Hanbury, the most popular character singers of the day, with Helen, the ventriloquist, and a host of other talented artists, appear every evening at the above elegant place of entertainment. Stalls 1s. Hall 6d.

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ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, 48 notes, full compass, double action, well tuned, in case, 40s.; Superior, 60s. The name as formerly sold is 15 guineas. To be had at T. PROWSE, Manufacturer, 15, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. All orders must be accompanied by a post-office order or remittance to THOMAS PROWSE.
Hornblower and Organ Accordion, three octaves, £3 10s.; with celestial stop, £3 10s.; with four stops, £5 10s. Extra for stand, 2s.

YOUR CARD, SIR.
50 ENGRAVED ADDRESS CARDS sent post-free for 1s 6d in postage stamps.
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JOHN GREEN, Oilman, 85, London-road, Southwark.—Following prices: Best Paraffin Oil, 4 1/2d per pint; Soap, at 3d, 3 1/2d, 4d, and 4 1/2d per lb; Best Scotch Soda, 1d per lb; The 1st 6d, per cwt.; Best Starch, 4d and 4 1/2d per lb; Compound 4s, 5d, 7 1/2d, and 8 1/2d per lb; Best Store Candles, 5d per lb, or 5s 6d per dozen. Oils, colours, and all kinds of sundries. Goods sent to all parts within five miles of London at these prices. Cash on delivery.

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